FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 110 8 June 1982

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MATERIAL ON UN SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT

Gromyko Statement on Arrival

LD071858 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] The UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament begins work today. The USSR delegation is headed by Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister. He arrived in New York today, and at the airport, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko made the following statement.

We have arrived in New York to take part in the UN second special session on disarmament. The session is faced with a great and responsible task: by collective efforts of all UN member states, to make progress in curbing the arms race, which is increasing the threat of war and also diverting colossal funds from the needs of socioeconomic development to ensure the well-being of peoples. The Soviet Union, which has never spared efforts for the implementation of real measures for the limitation of arms and for disarmament in all possible directions, feels this task to be near and comprehensible.

As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stresses, it is not enough to speak about peace; concrete and practical deeds are needed. We are going to this session with proposals for such concrete measures, which meet the vital interests of all peoples on reducing the threat of war and on curbing the arms race. The Soviet delegation is ready to support energetically any constructive initiatives of other states which recognize the necessity for the adoption of firm measures against the arms race, and for disarmament and the prevention of another war.

In conclusion Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko conveyed good wishes to the inhabitants of New York and to all American people.

TASS on Agenda

LD080558 Moscow TASS in English 0529 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 8 Jun, TASS -- The agenda has been adopted at the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament. It envisages general debates during which the delegates will exchange views on the widest range of topical international problems related to curbing the arms race and real steps towards disarmament. Emphasis will be laid on the necessity of specific steps concerted by all sides to eliminate the danger of war, specifically nuclear war, and to make substantial progress in disarmament.

A survey has also been envisaged of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Asembly on its first special session on disarmament as well as the consideration and adoption of a comprehensive disarmament programme. The delegates will consider implementation of the declaration on the proclamation of the eighties as the second disarmament decade.

Report on Session

LD080856 Moscow TASS in English 0804 GMT 8 Jun 82

[By TASS correspondents Gennadiy Shishkin, Valentin Vasilets and Yevgeniy Menkes]

[Text] New York, 8 Jun, TASS -- The United Nations General Assembly's second special session on disarmament, which opened here Monday, is being attended by the official delegations of 157 U.N. member-states as well as representatives of many international non-governmental organizations.

The authoritative international forum is called upon to facilitate the solution of the most important problem of the times, that of securing an end to the arms race, first of all the nuclear arms race, attaining genuine disarmament and reducing military danger. The session is taking place amid a complicated international situation. The urgent nature of the issues on the session's agenda is underlined by the broadening scope of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the imperialist powers' manoeuvering in the dispute concerning the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. It was no chance that both the session's chairman Ismat Kittani [name as received] Iraq, who opened the session, and United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, taking the floor after him, emphasised that the discussions at the United Nations this time were being opened against the backdrop of alarming developments and dangerous armed conflicts which spelled a growing threat to international peace and security.

The very first speeches made at the session drew attention to the fact that visible progress had been achieved in the four years that had passed since the first special session on disarmament. Moreover, they noted, the arms race had now been put into still higher gear.

It is common knowlege who is to blame for this. The United States embarked on the implementation of an unprecedented arms build-up program, disrupting the entire process of talks on the issues of disarmament. Thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, however, and owning to the mounting pressure of the antiwar movement in Western Europe and the United States itself, the Reagan administration agreed to hold talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms. The decision to resume such talks was met with satisfaction by the international public. Javier Perez de Cuellar pointed out in his speech the "encouraging signs" that had emerged in international developments of late. He said that the prospects of both sides now being able to make progress towards the reversal of the arms race should be welcomed.

But the foreign policy and actual deeds of the U.S. administration make one question the sincerity of its expressed readiness to go into talks in a businesslike fashion and seek practical results to be reached there. These doubts spring from the study of Washington's one-sided proposals aimed at wrecking the existing military-strategic equilibrium and gaining military superiority.

Doubts are also generated by the perilous doctrines of a "limited" nuclear war and the possibility of emerging victor in a conflict involving the use of weapons of mass annihilation, which are advocated by Washington and which have given so much concern to the world public.

Criticising these "doctrines", the United Nations secretary-general said those who took decisions knew that nuclear war would not by its very nature remain limited. Should a nuclear exchange be started, there would be no possibility of containing it within the pre-set limits.

At the first meeting of the session, Ismat Kittani proclaimed the start of the world campaign for disarmament, whose task is to make every effort to mobilise world public opinion in support of steps to remove the nuclear threat.

Ponomarev Analysis

LD071828 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 7 Jun 82

[By TASS news analyst Boris Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jun, TASS -- Today, New York hosts the opening of the second U.N. General Assembly special session on disarmament which represents a major international forum called upon to discuss and chart ways to curb the arms race and prevent war.

Regrettably, the session embarks on its deliberations at a time of the increasingly sharpening international situation as result of the continuing scheming by the forces of imperialism, colonialism and reaction. Israel's blatant armed invasion of Lebanon and the brazen banditry committed against the Arab people of Palestine, the broadening by Great Britain, with active U.S. support, of the conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands with Argentina to the proportion of the real war, the fomenting of enmity between countries in the area of the Persian Gulf and the South-West Asia -- everywhere one can clearly see in these conflicts the same aggressive forces in operation. These are, above all, the ruling circles of the United States, the closest allies -- Israel and Great Britain, as well as countries of the aggressive NATO bloc.

It is these forces that have in fact ignored the basic decisions of the first special session of disarmament, providing for mobilisation of and concrete actions by the world public to prevent the threat of a nuclear war and to call for a halt to the arms race. During the work of the first special session on disarmament in New York in 1978, the NATO top leaders, at their Washington meeting in spring, decided on an annual automatic considerable increase of military spending of countries members of the North Atlantic alliance. Then came the NATO decision on the notorious "nuclear rearmament," i.e. a course was adopted aimed at achieving a military superiority over the socialist countries. The USA alone, in the coming five years, plans to spend over one and a half thousand billion dollars for military purposes. It is the USA and its NATO allies that are building up the arms race. Over the past three years, military spending went up from 300 to 600 billion dollars in 1981.

Assuming office, the Reagan administration adopted the course of totally reneging on those international commitments that might prevent it from stepping up the arms race.

It was, therefore, no coincidence that at the recent, 36th session of the U.N. General Assembly, the U.S. delegation voted against or abstained on about 50 out of 110 resolutions on political questions approved by the session. These include such major decisions as declaring the first use of nuclear weapons to be the gravest crime against mankind, those on banning neutron weapons, on non-emplacement of nuclear weapons in the territory of those states which have none at present, the declarations on the inadmissibility of intervention and interference in the internal affairs of states, and others. As was the case the first time, in the days when the second special session is embarking on its deliberations. the NATO leaders, including President Reagan are getting together in Bonn in effect to oppose the noble efforts of the international community in its quest for peace, with a militarist course of the North Atlantic bloc. It is the present U.S. leadership that preaches the possibility of waging a nuclear war, at first a so-called "limited" and then a "protracted" one. Washington has openly embarked on the production of neutron and binary chemical weapons. This policy, doubtless, leads to a further sharpening of international tensions, to confrontations.

The Soviet Union attaches a major importance to the seond special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament and considers it necessary that the decisions of this large international forum provide an impetus for a resumption and intensification of the talks on the various aspects of the problem of reducing armaments and on disarmament.

KOVALEV COMPARES USSR, U.S. TALKS PROPOSALS

PM071123 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jun 82 p 3

[V. Kovalev "Observers's Notes": "'Window of Vulnerability' or Nuclear Loophole?"]

[Text] Fully aware of the scale of the danger hanging over mankind like the Sword of Damocles, the Soviet Union has set itself a truly historic aim: to ensure that all channels for continuing the strategic arms race in any form are reliably closed.

The world public's attention has been drawn to the constructive new proposals put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev from the rostrum of the 19th All-Union Komsomol Congress, which are aimed at curbing the arms race and eliminating the danger of nuclear war. Proposals have been submitted on two key issues. Some relate to limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Others relate to measures to substantially reduce USSR and U.S. strategic arms, which is the particular topic we will dwell on in this article.

What is the essence of the Soviet position on the issue of strategic weapons?

The Soviet Union advocates progress toward the radical limitation and reduction of strategic arms. Talks on this between the USSR and the United States began back in 1977. They culminated in the signing of important documents: The treaty on the limitation of ABM systems and the interim agreement on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive armaments (1972) and the SALT II treaty (1979). These treaties marked the entry of the USSR and the United States -- the two most powerful nuclear powers -- onto the road of curbing the arms race in its most dangerous direction. All peace-loving mankind welcomed these efforts, expecting them to be continued. However, a few months after signing the SALT II treaty, the Carter administration refused to refer it to the Senate for ratification. The Reagan administration went even further by declaring the treaty to be "dead."

Of course, no one, the Soviet Union included, regards the SALT II treaty as the height of perfection. But is it sensible to nullify the results of over 7 years work in which a carefully adjusted balance of both sides' security interests was attained and enshrined and to start all over again from scratch? Raising the question of a new round of talks, L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the Komsomol congress: "After all, the talks are not starting from scratch; much by no means superfluous work has already been done. This should not be forgotten."

Going on to formulate the USSR's approach to the talks, the leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state noted that they must pursue the aim of limiting and reducing strategic arms and not serve as cover for the continuation of the arms race and disruption of the prevailing parity. Thus the Soviet Union suggested to the United States abandoning the futile attempts to achieve military superiority and the absurd postulate of "arming in order to disarm." Emphasis was also placed on the need to hold the talks with regard to one another's legitimate security interests and in strict accordance with the principle of equality and equal security.

Those are the basic principles which could be followed to ensure the success of the talks and guarantee their effective result. When it comes to the substance of the matter, the Soviet Union advocates a substantial, radical limitation and reduction of strategic arms. It advocates either prohibiting the creation of new types of such weapons, or limiting it as much as possible by agreed parameters. Desiring to give a good start to the talks and to ensure a positive result, the Soviet Union has proposed agreeing that USSR and U.S. strategic weapons should be frozen simultaneously with the resumption of dialogue frozen quantitatively. And that their modernization should be limited as much as possible.

What are the considerations that guide the Washington administration and what is the essence of its approach?

This can be judged from President R. Reagan's speech on 9 May. It took the White House a good 18 months -- almost one-third of the entire presidency -- to agree to continue dialogue with the USSR on strategic weapons. On various farfetched pretexts, it had hitherto relegated the possibility of such talks to the remote future.

The main thing, Washington argued, was to get military production lines going at full capacity and to turn out as many weapons as possible. To turn them out as far as possible before the start of talks in order to conduct these "from a position of strength" with a rich collection of "trump cards" available. "Now that the rearmament program has been approved by Congress in virtually the form wished by the President and decisions have been taken to build the B-1 intercontinental bomber and the MX missile and to start series production of the neutron bomb, talks can begin," writes Paris LE MONDE, not without sarcasm. It is also planned to turn out weapons during the talks: Washington, where the tone is set by the military-industrial complex, has experience when it comes to long-drawn-out diplomatic proceedings, which we can see now, for instance, in the case of the Vienna debates, which have dragged out for over 8 years. The proposal now is that the strategic arms talks be held in two stages, which, according to the extremely modest calculations of former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissenger, would take around 7 years at the very least. Can, one wonders, our anxious world in which, as comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, the situation is now critical and the arms race knows no bounds afford this luxury?

The question arises of why Washington has decided to embark on talks with the USSR anyhow. Above all, the Soviet Union's firm and consistentiy principled line of curbing the arms race, a line supported by the overwhelming majority of mankind, has had a full impact. Washington's position has also been influenced by the factor of the mass antinuclear movement all over the world, including in the United States. Washington has also been pressured by its West European NATO allies, who in their turn have been forced to reckon with the feelings of their countries' public, alarmed by the White House's lack of readiness to hold businesslike talks with the USSR. In the opinion of the American magazine FORTUNE, "U.S. participation in conscientious arms control talks with the Russians is literally a condition of the continued existence of the alliance" (NATO). The economic difficulties that the United States is experiencing, not least because of the inordinate military spending, have also had an effect. In short, the realities of life have imperiously made themselves felt. As FRG Defense Minister H. Apel put it, the Washington administration has willy-nilly had to realize that "peace cannot be stood on its head."

However, while taking a step in the right direction, the administration has decided to travel with old and clearly unsuitable baggage. Even the very starting point that determines the entire position of the White House -- the false premise of an American "lag" -- is not correct. The official Pentagon report for fiscal 1982 says unambiguously: "The United States and the Soviet Union are at present approximately equal in nuclear power." Many competent specialists and figures in former administrations confirm that the United States and the USSR have equivalent nuclear potentials for all the differences between their structures and notwithstanding each side's particular advantages in some components.

Since the United States is "lagging behind," Washington claims, it should upgrade its arms and the Soviet Union should agree to larger limitations and reductions of its arsenal than the United States. The proposals set out by R. Reagan are an attempt to leave untouched all the types of strategic arms on which the Pentagon is gambling and which it is developing particularly intensively. At the same time they are also an attempt to undermine what constitutes the foundation of the USSR's strategic forces -- ground-launched inter-continental strategic missiles. Washington is refusing to dismount from its own strategic hobbyhorse (MX, Trident II, strategic bombers and long-range cruise missiles).

After all this what is the worth of the lamentations that the United States is a complete "window of vulnerability"? This "window" looks much more like nuclear loopholes for a first strike....

In short, the U.S. President essentially offered the USSR yet another notorious "zero option" -- this time for strategic weapons -- to the detriment of our country's security.

The American position, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has declared, is absolutely one-sided and is "aimed not at seeking an agreement but at ensuring the conditions for the continuation of Washington's attempts to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union." Many competent foreign figures and specialists, including Americans, share the currentness [phrase as published] of that assessment of the U.S. proposals.

"If our proposals," former U.S. Vice President W. Mondale says, "focuses on reducing the weapons the Russians have that worry us and not the weapons we have that worry them, it will be unrealistic." Two former U.S. defense secretaries -- J. Schlesinger and H. Brown -- have urged a fresh look at the SALT II treaty. "The best path," the Washington POST writes, "is a return to the SALT II treaty."

"For the umpteenth time," Paris LIBERATION concludes, "the Soviet position looks better thought-out than Washington's position." And, let us add, more realistic, constructive and persuasive.

It is on whether or not agreement is reached on limiting and reducing strategic arms that the fate of war and peace depends to a considerable extent. Thus the USSR and the United States have a truly historic responsibility. By having again put forward a peace-loving initiative that paves the way for a mutually acceptable agreement, the Soviet Union has demonstrated its profound awareness of the full extent of the responsibiltiy, its clear understanding of the present disturbing situation, which requires immediate and resolute action, and its readiness to do everything necessary in the interests of world peace and international security. The ball is in the U.S. court.

TASS COMMENTS ON 1981 WEAPONS CONVENTION

LD071426 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 7 Jun 82

["Convention" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator Vladimir Teplov]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jun, TASS -- A decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has been published here today on the ratification of the convention prohibiting or limiting the use of specific types of conventional weapons, which may be considered to inflict excessive damage or having indiscriminate action.

The convention was drafted at a special U.N. conference on specific types of conventional weapons, which was attended by nearly 80 states. It closed in October 1980, and on April 10 last year, that is six months after the closing of the conference, the convention was open to signature at the U.N. headquarters in New York.

The three protocols enclosed with the convention specify the sphere of operation of that international document. It applies to the types of weapons, which are close in their massive use to the mass destruction weapons and cause damage above all to the peaceful population and civilian objectives. One of the protocols prohibits indiscriminate use of mines and other devices against the civilian population. It also contains a number of provisions aimed at speedily and effectively neutralizing mine fields after the end of hostilities.

Another protocol limits the use of incendiary weapons, in particular napalm, completely prohibits the use of such weapons against the civilian population. On the USSR's initiative this protocol provides for a ban on the use of incendiary weapons for strikes against forests and other vegetation cover. The third protocol prohibits all use of munitions, whose splinters cannot be detected in X-raying.

All these types of weapons have been widely used by the imperialist powers in the struggle against the national-liberation movements. In Vietnam, for example, over the period from June 1975 to March 1977 alone more than six million mines were discovered and neutralized.

American troops used in Vietnam a total of nearly 400 thousand tons of napalm. They used on a large scale in the course of the "dirty war" cluster bombs which produced large numbers of tiny splinters during their explosion. One American bomb "Blue-24" which was used in Indochina, contained 200 thousand killing elements.

In the course of the work on the convention the USSR, the other socialist countries and a number of non-aligned states pressed ahead for the introduction of limitations on the use of incendiary weapons also against military personnel. But the USA and its allies blocked the imposition of such limitations.

The convention provides for the possible development of further measures to limit or ban some categories of conventional weapons. But in its present form, too, it is a specific step on the way towards the limitation of the arms race as it withdraws some types of weapons from the military arsenals of states or restricts their action.

The ratification of the convention by the Soviet Union has once again demonstrated the USSR's readiness to prohibit any type of weapons in agreement with other states having such weapons, so that it should not prejudice the security of either of the sides.

SPACE SHUTTLE'S 'MILITARY CARGO' VIEWED

LD072306 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] According to American officials, top secret military cargo was loaded on Saturday into the bay of the Colombia as the space shuttle is awaiting its fourth venture into orbit later this month. Commentary is by our observer Igor Dmitriyev.

The Pentagon has refused to comment on the mysterious payload, except saying that it would not be placed in orbit and would return to the space shuttle. Experts believe that the Pentagon's experiment, the first of its kind, is going to deal with infrared [word indistinct] for night photography from high altitudes. It's a first step toward militarization of outer space, and an essential ingredient in the development of an antisatellite system. Some $21 billion have already been allocated for the purpose. In addition the space system will in the near future rely on laser weapons. They are meant not only for the destruction of satellites, but also for the interception of intercontinental ballistic missiles and possibly for attacks against various ground installations. The Pentagon has already carried out tests of laser weapons.

The militarization of space is not an independent channel of the arms race. It is closely tied with the Pentagon's long-term program of strategic rearmament. Thus, for example, military experts claim that if a space antisatellite system is set up, the United States will be tempted to carry out a preemptive strike against the Soviet Union. To quiet the public at home and abroad, the President and his aides talk about their determination to preserve peace. On the other hand, avoiding publicity, they prepare for a protracted nuclear conflict with the Soviet Union and militarize outer space. Ronald Reagan says he wants [word indistinct] arms reductions, and at the same time, set aside over $20 billion for the 1983 fiscal year along to build a military space network. [words indistinct] rostrum, administration officials lecture the world on decency, restraint, morality and claim their nation is a little [word indistinct] David facing that monstrous Goliath. They believe in God and all that, but when it comes to the crude reality, they appear to be ready to blow up the Creator if he still makes his home in outer space.

If they are going to spend over $20 billion on the militarization of outer space in 1 year alone, how much money will be spent over, say 5 or 10 years? All this is being done in the name of peace and stability in this nuclear age. The Pentagon has invested billions of dollars in the space shuttle project, but for the time being the brass preferred to be on the sidelines, not to antagonize public opinion.

But now the American military are gradually taking over from the civilians. The fourth launch of Colombia with a military (?payload) is scheduled for June [date indistinct] and on 29 June, that is in 22 days time, Soviet and American delegations will meet in Geneva for a first round of talks dealing with strategic arms. Can one sincerely seek arms reductions on earth and simultaneously conduct military experiments in outer space?

IZVESTIYA CARRIES SCIENTISTS' APPEAL ON ARMS

PM281453 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 May 82 Morning Edition p 4

["Appeal of the Executive Bureau of the International Council of Scientific Unions to the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] In accordance with the decision of the first special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament (May-June 1978), at which was recognized the important role to be played by international nongovernmental organizations in mobilizing the world public in the interests of disarmament (No 10.2, provisions 99, 100, 106 and others), the Executive Bureau of the International Council of Scientific Unions -- a major nongovernmental scientific organization uniting the leading national scientific organizations of more than 70 countries of the world, including 36 national academies of sciences and numerous international scientific organizations -- considers it its duty to draw the attention of the participants in the second special session of the UN General Assembly to scientists' concern regarding the extreme situation which is taking shape in the world as a result of the incessant arms race.

What prompted us to do this was our profound concern for our common destiny -- for the destiny of all mankind and of each individual, child or adult. We are convinced that today a deadly threat hangs over us all.

We scientists are more aware than anyone of the danger posed by a nuclear catastrope. Our professional knowledge permits us to state with complete responsibility: For the first time in history mankind has today arrived at a critical juncture; the threat to its existence is closer and more real than ever before.

It has been calculated that in all the wars in history the total quantity of explosives has not exceeded 10 megatons of TNT. Yet the world has already accumulated today nuclear weapons of an aggregate yield of over 50,000 megatons of TNT, and with enormous radioactivity! Of course, such a colossal destructive force cannot be evaluated solely in quantitative terms. What we are talking about is a qualitatively different danger, a global danger threatening not just one country or people or another but mankind as a whole. What is at stake is civilization on earth. It is possible to state with certainty that nuclear war would entail the deaths of many hundreds of millions of people and would inflict irreparable damage on future generations.

The total destructive force of the nuclear weapons existing today is sufficient to wipe from the face of the earth almost every living thing, almost everything created by man, and to turn our planet into a scorched and contaminated radioactive desert.

We scientists believe that there is only one way to save human life from the nearest, most immediate and most terrible of all the dangers threatening it. This is the path of ending the arms race, the path of disarmament -- including the reduction of stockpiles of nuclear weapons as far as their complete destruction -- and of the normalization of the international situation. Only by embarking firmly upon this path will we be able to face the future serenely and confidently.

What is essential are immediate, vigorous actions to overcome the resistance of the forces hostile to peace, to resume businesslike negotiations designed to curb the arms race.

We can and must divert the enormous material and intellectual resources currently being swallowed up by the preparations for war into improving the life of mankind and resolving our national and global problems, mount a serious campaign against the hunger which is the lot of hundreds of millions of people, ensure the reestablishment of an ecological balance and secure new sources of energy and raw materials.

The world scientific community is increasingly preoccupied with scientific and technological achievements which will benefit mankind. Ensuring peace is the essential prerequisite for fruitful development of the peoples' creative energy, for scientific and technological achievements and for the creation and just distribution of material and spiritual wealth for present and future generations.

Recognizing our enormous responsibility, we appeal to the members of the United Nations to exert the maximum effort to save mankind from the threat of its destruction. It is essential to adopt urgent measures to attain real progress in prohibiting the scientific and technical development, manufacture, stockpiling and deployment of all types of mass-destruction weapons.

The International Council of Scientific Unions urges all participants in the session to ensure that the second special session of the UN General Assembly makes its weighty contribution to eliminating the threat of nuclear war hanging over mankind.

TASS REPORTS ON SOVIET DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN

LD042036 Moscow TASS in English 2016 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jun,TASS -- A mass campaign for disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament, is widening in the Soviet Union as the opening of the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament is drawing nearer.

The participants in the meeting in Tbilisi at the Academy of Sciences of Georgia condemned the course of the U.S. administration aimed at heightening of international tension.

"Why create new, ever more horrible weapons if the present stockpiles of weapons are enough to destroy the world civilization several times over. Does not the U.S. leadership understand that every such step pushes the world to catastrophe?", said Vice-President of Georgia's Academy of Sciences A. Prangishvili.

About two thousand collective letters and telegrams were sent to the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament by peace champions of Lithuania, a Soviet republic in the Baltics. These letters and telegrams express the insurmountable will of half a million active peace champions to achieve the easing of international tension and turn Europe into a nuclear-free zone.

Mass anti-war meetings, peace marches were held in all towns and villages of Turkmenia. The working people programme for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, for new peace initiatives advanced by Leonid Brezhnev. Enhanced production drive for peace is made by man collectives. The funds thus earned are donated to the Soviet Peace Foundation.

TIKHONOV TRIP TO BUDAPEST FOR CEMA SESSION

Airport Departure

LD071606 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] A Soviet delegation headed by Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, departed Moscow for Budapest. It is to take part in the 36th CEMA session. Included in the delegation are Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; and heads of a number of ministries.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow City CPSU Committee; Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

Arrival in Budapest

LD071942 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] A Soviet delegation, headed by Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived today in Budapest. It will take part in the 36th CEMA session. The delegation was met at Ferihegy Airport by Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and other officials.

SOVIET OFFICIAL OUTLINES CEMA ACHIEVEMENTS, PLANS

LD042336 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Summary] Next Tuesday, CEMA will hold its session in Budapest at prime minister level. The capitals of the member countries take turns in hosting the sessions. The council will discuss economic, scientific and technical cooperation, sum up what it has achieved and outline plans, said chief Soviet delegate to the session Aleksandr Zademidko. The socialist community, he pointed out, has gained impressive experience in coordinating action on burning economic problems and has achieved excellent results in economic development.

"In the past decade, the economic growth rates for the council member-countries have been double those in the more advanced capitalist nations. At present, the socialist community unites 10 countries in Europe, Asia and Latin America. It has a great economic potential and it is the most dynamic group of nations in the world. Trade between the member countries is growing. In the past decade it has more than trebled. Mutual supplies meet most of the import requirements of the member-countries in machines and equipment, oil, iron ore and consumer goods. This enables the council countries to ease in a large measure the unfavorable influence of the world capitalist market. Energy has always been one of the main concerns of the various council member-countires. Over the past 30 years, the production of electricity has grown by more than 11 times. The council member-countries account for more than 20 percent of the world's electric production, while their population is little more than 10 percent of the entire earth's population. A great role in meeting the requirements of the socialist nations in energy is played by the organization of the united power systems of the European [as heard] countries in Europe. When it was linked together with the Soviet integrated power system, a considerable economic effect was gained. It is also noteworthy that a gas pipeline is jointly under construction within the framework of the council. The Soyuz pipeline takes its beginning from a unique gasfield near Orenburg in the south Ural Mountains and it terminates on the western border of the Soviet Union. Every year, this country pumps more than 15,000 million cubic meters of gas along this pipeline to the socialist countries of Europe.

"Under the Soviet Union's Food Program for the eighties, the country expects to advance agricultural cooperation within the council's framework. It will cooperate closer in processing and rationally using raw materials and searching for additional resources to build food production in the socialist community.

"Aleksandr Zademidko said in conclusion that in the eighties the socialist countries will press to promote all-round cooperation within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, in order to ensure further economic progress in every member-country and to improve the wellbeing of the people."

COMMENTARY ON CEMA ENERGY COOPERATION

LD071734 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In the Bulgarian town of Varno there has been a routine meeting of the CEMA standing committee for the oil and gas industry. Specialists from the CEMA countries have approved the proposal on joint measures in such an important area as creating new and modernized oil and gas extraction equipment. They stressed the need for common efforts in this field, correctly considering that joint work will make it possible to successfully realize a long-term targeted program for the cooperation of fraternal states in the area of power engineering, fuel and raw materials.

Comrades, you must know that this program has been calculated up to 1990 and its implementation will enable CEMA countries to considerably strengthen their fuel and power potential. The Soviet Union possesses a gigantic raw material base and is actively participating in the fulfillment of the program. In the current 5-year plan the USSR plans to increase by more than 1/3 its supplies of electricity, fuel and raw materials to CEMA countries. Soviet oil supplies will be maintained at the high level achieved in 1980 and over the 5-year period will total 400 million tons.

It is important to stress at this point that the Soviet Union provides almost 90 percent of the import requirements of the fraternal countries for oil products and 99 percent of their natural gas import requirements. Thus supplies of Soviet fuel and raw materials are of vital significance for the economies of the fraternal countries and promote the stability and dynamism of their development. It should be said that cooperation with the CEMA countries is of no small advantage to the Soviet Union. In the current 5-year plan our country will receive from CEMA states increasing volumes of chemical and metallurgical equipment, ships, railroad cars, buses and equipment for the light, food and printing industries. Over the 5-year plan period the Soviet Union will import from CEMA countries a total of more than R60 billion worth of modern machine equipment and R40 billion worth of consumer goods. And so the principles of cooperation and mutual advantage which lie at the basis of CEMA activity enable member-countries of the community to develop intensively all areas of their economy and on this basis to raise the living standards of the peoples. Suffice to say that right now rates of industrial production in CEMA countries are double those in Common Market states.

MOSCOW HOSTS INTERELEKTRO COUNCIL SESSION

PM040921 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 May 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Strengthening Ties"]

[Text] A routine session of the council of the International Organization for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation in the Electrical Equipment Industry was held. Interelektro member countries -- Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, the CSSR and the SFRY -- took part. They examined several important questions of economic, scientific and technical cooperation among the Interlektro member countries and agreed on a program of work to prepare agreements on production specialization in and the coproduction of electrical equipment output for 1986-1990. The session was held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

PRAVDA REVIEWS WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM071331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 82 p 4

[Yuliy Yakhontov untitled "International Review"]

[Text] The first week of June has been filled to the brim with international events. It began with the international day for the protection of children, with whom people always and everywhere link their thoughts for the future. Concern for the future of mankind is inconceivable without reliable and stable peace.

The desire for peace imbues all the foreign policy actions of the CPSU and the Soviet state. This can be seen from the materials of the Moscow meeting between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee. This is graphically borne out by the documents of the official friendly visit paid to the USSR by the CSSR party and government delegation headed by Comrade G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR.

For several decades now relations between the socialist community countries have been built on the basis of friendship, fraternity, true equality, strict respect for each state's independence, and really mutually advantageous cooperation. In these relations there is no room for pressure or the imposition of one's own will on others or for discrimination. That is why these relations can serve and do serve as a genuine example of relations between states at the highest level of social development.

Time To Stop

The capitalist world is quite unable to boast of relations of a similar nature. Virtually all conflict situations and unresolved problems in mutual relations between the capitalist countries and indeed in the international arena as a whole are caused by selfish imperialist interests, chauvinism, and the reluctance to take into account the general situation in the nuclear era. Yet the situation now is such that it is necessary to resolve urgently and to extricate from deadlock the most burning problem of our day -- the problem of the curtailment of the arms race and of disarmament. The continuation of the development and production of new types of weapons and of the potential to destroy each other is totally senseless.

"It is time to stop. It is a case of something more than a sense of moderation. It is ultimately a case of mankind's future," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted.

Resolutely advocating the relaxation of tension and talks on the normalization of interstate relations and the halting of the arms race, the Soviet Union has in recent months alone advanced a series of constructive new initiatives aimed at preventing war and preserving and strengthening peace. They create a good foundation for talks, primarily with the United States.

Our country is in favor of talks held not to camouflage military preparations but with a view to attaining specific agreements acceptable to both sides which reduce the risk of military conflicts -- that is, on the basis of equality and identical security. The USSR has frequently stated that it is prepared here to respect and take into account the legitimate interests of its partners to the extent that they take into account our natural and legitimate interests.

The world welcomed with a feeling of satisfaction the announcement that the Soviet Union and the United States have agreed to begin official strategic arms limitation and reduction talks in Geneva on 29 June and that both sides attach important significance to these talks.

It is well known that the SALT talks were broken off unilaterally by the United States which has not ratified the SALT II treaty.

"The Soviet Union," the Paris newspaper L'HUMANITE wrote recently, commenting on the report on the forthcoming Geneva talks, "has frequently spoken of the need to resume talks but on each occasion it has met with a refusal from the United States.... In his speech at the 19th Komsomol Congress L.I. Brezhnev spoke of the need 'to preserve everything positive previously achieved.'"

Now that agreement on the initiation of the strategic arms limitation and reduction talks has been achieved, one should like to believe that the Soviet Union's constructive approach toward this important task will prompt the U.S. administration to adopt political realism and to approach with greater responsibility the problem of nuclear disarmament in the strategic sphere.

However, the alarm signals arriving from across the ocean put us on our guard. Thus, the Washington POST has published an article by (G. Denton) which says in particular: "For Reagan, whose administration has always laid stress on a massive arms buildup, the announcement of the initiation of arms reduction talks and his intention to adhere to the limits set by the SALT II treaty were a blatant attempt to put a damper on the powerful antiwar movement in Europe and the United States." And is that all? Is it only that?

But propagandist "love of peace" cannot break this movement. People can see that the U.S. administration's words and deeds are concepts far removed from each other. For instance, how can we reconcile the U.S. President's statements regarding his adherence to peace and readiness for talks with the USSR contained in his statement on Memorial Day at the capital's Arlington Cemetery with the reports which have "accidentally" reached the press about the Pentagon's new nuclear strategy aimed at waging protracted nuclear war? The military department's documents for which C. Weinberger and his advisers are responsible, speak of the "guaranteed destruction of nuclear and non-nuclear armed forces and industrial establishments (on the territory of the USSR and its allies -- Yu. Ya.) of decisive significance from the viewpoint of military might." The task is set of ensuring the "defense" of North America, West Europe and the Persian Gulf oil resources and of U.S. "friends and allies" in Asia and the Pacific. And since it is well known that the USSR has no intention of attacking anyone, the Pentagon's plans are nothing other than plans for active preparation for unleashing a world conflict.

An editorial article published in PRAVDA recently under the heading "What Lies Behind the U.S. 'Readiness' To Reduce Nuclear Arms'", which has met with a broad positive response abroad, contains convincing facts confirming Washington's aggressive intentions. These facts at the same time expose Washington's desire to secure military-strategic advantages for the United States, totally cancelling out the principle of parity and identical security -- a principle which has given a good account of itself.

Those who are mindlessly preparing to plunge the world into a nuclear catastrophe should remember that "it would be impossible to rectify the results of a nuclear war. Blunders could no longer be revised." This timely warning comes from E. Bahr, an eminent West German figure, Bundestag deputy and the Social Democratic Party of Germany's expert on defense questions.

In a word, time will show whether the U.S. side intends seriously to take part in talks with a view to reaching agreement or whether its agreement to the new dialogue in Geneva is actually just a tactical ploy.

But it really is time to stop!

From a Position of Strength

Only a few months ago the U.S. mass media began portentously to prepare world public opinion for the U.S. President's trip to West Europe. And on 2 June R. Reagan set off on his 10-day tour. Today the meeting of the leaders of the seven major capitalist countries at Versailles near Paris comes to an end. The U.S. President now has trips to London and the Vatican and a NATO council session at head of state and government level in Bonn still to come.

What aims, then, is the White House pursuing with the President's trip? U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig answered this question openly and frankly on the eve of his departure for Europe. He said that one of the trip's chief tasks is directly to demonstrate Reagan to be the leader of the Western world. Whereas from the viewpoint of style this statement definitely needs editing, from the viewpoint of meaning it is all absolutely clear. And so it is: Washington considers it necessary to confirm in front of its allies its claim to leadership and, thus, also to the right to command, dictate, "punish and pardon."

In the opinion of a White House spokesman, the trip to West Europe "is the President's most important foreign policy action since coming to power." That is what the London TIMES wrote. In all probability this really is so, if you take a look at the mountain of problems that has formed in the West in only the past 12-18 months.

During this time Washington's policy of confrontation, arms race and achieving military superiority has caused a sharp deterioration in the international situation. The cold war winds have blown once again. The arms race machine has been revved up. More and more new and more sophisticated means of the mass destruction of people -- the neturon bomb, binary shells and so forth -- have begun rolling off American conveyor belts. And one more thing: Not one American president has asked Congress for such huge sums for military purposes as has the present one.

The fronts of the undeclared wars in which the United States is participating in one way or another -- in the Near and Middle East, Central America and the South Atlantic -- have been extended. The neocolonialists from the banks of the Thames, laying waste with fire and sword [kromsaya ognem i zhelezom] the land of the distant Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, are feeling the "paternal" support of Uncle Sam. But in return the United States is demanding obedience from its West European allies and unconditional compliance in the NATO system.

Of course, far from all NATO countries are burning with the desire to be turned into a nuclear missile launch site at the Pentagon's will. People of good will are seeing increasingly clearly that the United States is essentially blocking progress toward an agreement on medium-range nuclear weapons in Geneva. It is demanded from its NATO allies confirmation of their readiness to accept the new Pershing II and cruise missiles on their soil, although a new strategic situation will be created in Europe in the event of this plan being realized, and the threat of war will be sharply exacerbated. Therefore the wave of demonstrations against the American militarists' dangerous plans is rising higher and higher. Millions of people both in the United States and in West Europe are active in the ranks of the antiwar movement.

Perhaps U.S. leadership of the Western world, to which Washington so persistently lays claim, will facilitate the struggle against the longstanding crisis state of the West's economy? No, Reagan's concept -- "the concept of a strong free alliance whose members act together" — has not passed its test. The U.S. stand at the Versailles meeting shows that the "leader" wants to be sole master. This is evidenced by its attempts to make its partners limit the granting of export credits to socialist countries and by its proposal generally to revise East-West trade and economic ties in the direction of making them tougher.

The course proposed by the Americans at Versailles is to be, in the opinion of Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES, "part of a general political discussion by heads of governments of the question of relations with the East" and an analogue of the upcoming talks at the NATO military bloc's council session in Bonn.

The U.S. partners reckoned that they would manage at the Versailles meeting to prevail upon the United States to change its economic policy and, above all, to reduce the bank rates and also lower the barriers to trade. In fact, however, the matter did not move from dead center, and the West European participants in the conference were convinced that the United States is interested only in observing its own advantage and weakening its chief competitors in the world market, even if they are its allies.

The Western press pointed out that this meeting of the "big seven" would be one of the most complex ones. "Broad disagreements exist among these countries," The TIMES wrote, "and the participants' chief aim in discussing the majority of problems will not be the desire to make progress in resolving them but the desire to try to avoid a serious quarrel." The newspaper proved to be not far from the truth, only it failed to mention that the United States had not the slightest intention of attending the conference "on equal terms" with its partners. LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, which forecast that President Reagan would conduct the talks at Versailles "from a position of strength," pointed out: "Its intransigence in economic policy and diplomatic offensive which the United States has launched in all directions enable it to appear as the winner, whereas in fact it should be in the dock."

Not that this is totally accurate. No verbal and diplomatic camouflage will conceal from the peoples the fact that the U.S. militarist policy has not yet undergone any change, posing a real threat to the cause of peace.

Beijing-Tokyo

Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, recently paid an official visit to Tokyo. The talks which he had with Prime Minister Z. Suzuki took 2 days. The Japanese side received assurances that the PRC "has no intention of changing the open doors policy one jot" and that China attaches very great importance to relations with Japan. Here the stereotyped set of slogans making up the anti-Soviet backbone of Beijing's hegemonist policy and of its forming a bloc with the West was repeated.

As is clear from press reports, an anti-Soviet accent predominated on almost all questions in the Chinese assessment of the international situation. The guest from Beijing, as though in the grip of an obsession, saw the Soviet Union as the enemy absolutely everywhere. In his opinion, Moscow is "profiting" from even the Anglo-Argentine conflict. Beijing's alarm is aroused, so it turns out, not by Washington's aggressive policy but by the failures of American plans -- which, in China's opinion, "benefits the USSR."

The persistent Chinese assurances of the strength of Japanese-Chinese cooperation did not go unanswered. Z. Suzuki promised that Japan will give economic and financial aid to China. However, this is by no means disinterested aid. As the newspaper AKHATA points out, "The chief aim of this cooperation consists in the Japanese ruling circles' attempts to drag China into the Western camp."

During the Tokyo visit there was a meeting between the two countries' foreign ministers. As the Japanese newspaper YOMIURI reported, the Chinese minister practically turned down Japan's proposal to subscribe to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

The talks between the two countries' premiers ended with verbal assurances that Japan and China will contribute to the cause of achieving peace throughout the world. But the plainly anti-Soviet stand taken by the Chinese premier in Tokyo and his inflammatory and hostile statements addressed to the USSR force one to draw a different conclusion.

EXPANSION OF NATO OPERATIONS AREA DISCUSSED

LD072116 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 7 Jun, TASS -- In an interview with the West German DIE WELT, the U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said that one of the main problems was whether or not NATO would, finally, embark on preparing plans concerning developments and incidents occurring beyond the sphere of NATO's activities. He said that during the past year he insisted on that, giving his main attention to South-West Asia and the area of the Persian Gulf.

Moscow, 7 Jun, TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

This statement, made on the eve of the Bonn session of the NATO Council, is yet another piece of evidence to the effect that Washington, continuing its policy of anti-detente, stubbornly strives to vest NATO with very nearly global "powers" and to extend the negative influence of this aggressive bloc to all areas which the ruling circles of the United States may see it fit to declare to be a "sphere of American vital interests". And what is at issue is that the NATO allies of the United States should be prepared already now, today, on orders from Washington and under the pretext of "defending common Atlantic interests" to operate outside the bloc's geographical framework.

The most recent proof thereof is the pressure applied by Washington and London to the NATO partners so as to be able, relying on the notorious "Atlantic solidarity", to try to justify, the actions of British colonialists in South Atlantic and the bloodshed unleashed by them. This "solidarity", needless to say, runs counter to the national interests of the West European states which by far do not wish to see their traditional political, trade and economic and other relations with Latin American states resolutely condemning the British aggression, prejudiced to please Britain and the United States.

The plans for militarist "Atlantic crusades" have assumed quite a definite shape in the Middle East too: It will be recalled that troops of the USA and some of its West-European allies have already been stationed in the Sinai Peninsula, with the U.S. troops in question being regarded in the United States as an advanced detachment of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force set up by Washington for discharging police functions. If one considers that NATO's military planning committee recently pointed out the need for an allied participation in "consultations" with Washington over assignments to be given to the Rapid Deployment Force, while British Prime Minister Thatcher is calling for the establishment of a "multilateral Rapid Deployment Force" within the North Atlantic alliance, it will become clear that what is at issue today is attempts to knock together, under a U.S. aegis, some inter-imperialist "punitive corps" for interference in the affairs of sovereign states. The aims of such interference and the methods to be used may be judged by the way Israel has launched its present bandit invasion of Lebanon -- an invasion carried out with a direct complicity of the United States....

One can cite other examples of the continuing U.S. attempts to draw the NATO partners into dangerous militarist adventures in different parts of the world. What can, for instance, one say about the recent provocative NATO war games in the Gulf of Mexico where, on Washington's initiative, the largest naval Safe Pass-82 exercises were held? What can one say about attempts to push the NATO countries into supporting U.S. plans designed to undermine stability in South-East Asia, against peaceful solutions to contentious issues existing between ASEAN countries and the states of Indo-China?

"Do you think that the NATO bloc, regardless of whether this is liked or not by its member countries, ought to consider that it is concerned with the whole world?" the French L'EXPRESS magazine recently asked U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Haig answered that the NATO was concerned with the whole world. A dangerous concept! Its realisation will not bring anything except to prejudice the NATO allies of the United States and to further sharpen tensions....

FALKLANDS IMPACT ON U.S.-L. AMERICAN TIES VIEWED

PM080819 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 May 82 p 3

[Article by TRUD political observer Vissarion Sisnev under rubric "On a Topical Note:" "The End of the Monroe Doctrine"]

[Text] On 2 December 1823 James Monroe, fifth president of the United States, warned the European powers that he would not tolerate any interference on their part in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere. His declaration was dubbed the "Monroe Doctrine" and for more than a century and a half was the basis of Washington's pan-American policy. Until the turn of president No 40 -- Ronald Reagan -- came, "America for the Americans" had been the watchword of practically all of Monroe's heirs. On 30 April this year he put an end to the aforementioned doctrine. On that day it was announced that in the conflict between the British colonialists and Argentina, a Latin American country, the United States was siding with outsiders from another hemisphere.

That colonialists is really what we are talking about is proved by the state of affairs which had developed on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands even before Argentina decided to forcibly repossess its age-old territory. Britain's technique for appropriating overseas territories was perfected over a period of centuries. For this purpose special companies were set up whose representatives were to all intents and purposes the colonies' administration. In India it was the "East India Company" and in Africa it was the "British South Africa Company." On the islands snatched from Argentina there was a miniature version of these colonial octopuses -- the "Falkland Islands Company" -- which owned 46 percent of the territory and employed 1/3 of the population. It was in the sheep-raising business and expected to make a net profit of $700,000 this year. Although only small, like its elder sisters the company ruled the islands with a rod of iron. It demanded unquestioning obedience from its employees, otherwise they would be fired -- and there was no other work to be had there.

It is quite understandable that the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands fell within the jurisdiction of the UN resolution on the need to completely decolonize the Western powers' remaining island possessions. Britain sabotaged this decision and direct talks with Argentina. It must be unequivocally stated that the blame and the historical responsibility for the present bloodshed lies with politicians in London who are bent on reliving the colonial past. Out of selfish personal motives they could not wait to stage the first naval battle since the last world war, but that is another subject. What concerns us now is the U.S. role in this whole gunboat campaign.

After Britain's armada captured one of the islands Argentina approached the Organization of American States (OAS) -- which is, or rather was, a sort of instrument for enforcing the principle of "America for the Americans" -- for assistance. A treaty signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1947 by almost every Latin American state and which is now the OAS's legal foundation provides for joint sanctions and even joint military efforts against an external aggressor, that is, an aggressor from the Eastern Hemisphere. In an extraordinary OAS session, 17 out of 21 votes recognized Argentina's sovereignty over the islands. The vote was unopposed. The United States and three others of the same mind abstained. According to U.S. press reports the delegates met [U.S. Secretary of State] Haig with silence and gave an ovation to Argentine Foreign Minister Mendez. A senior OAS official told a TIME magazine correspondent: "Never before has the United States done so much in such a short time to destroy its prestige in Latin America."

Haig's shuttling between Washington, London and Buenos Aires supposedly in a peacemaking effort and his letters to OAS members with assurances that "the United States understands their anti-colonialist feelings," along with Reagan's personal letters giving similar assurances to the heads of Latin America's five leading countries, had a hollow ring about them compared with the very real support given to the "external aggressor." It is believed that as they headed for the conflict zone the British ships were guided by data from the U.S. Big Bird and KN-11 spy satellites, which monitor this part of the Atlantic.

And if you take into account the fact that John Bull's admirals had at their disposal the results of U.S. radio intelligence instantaneously picking up every order from the Argentine Defense Ministry, it is difficult not to agree with the Argentine accusation that the death of hundreds of sailors aboard the cruiser General Belgrano is on Washington's conscience.

In other words, even as Haig was pretending to be engaged in peacemaking activities the cooperation rehearsed within the NATO framework between the British and U.S. naval establishments was in full swing, only this time it was directed not against a socialist country but against a full member of the OAS. As the Argentine representative at the Security Council session pointed out, "In preparing for military action the British Government was relying on military aid from the West's most powerful military power." It is relying on that support even now. According to reports in the New York TIMES (and other press organs), in the event of a protracted war off Argentina "the United States has prepared a variety of arms, including missiles, for transfer to its British allies." Moreover, U.S. diplomacy is intriguing within Argentina itself with a view to removing the present government and replacing it with a more "flexible" one. The present secretary general of the OAS, an Argentine national who as lived in Washington for many years, is being tipped as the possible head of a new regime.

Washington understands what was written by the Brazilian newspaper HORA DO POVO 25 May: "By siding with a colonial power engaged in hostilities against Argentina the United States has broken the Inter-American Mutual Aid Treaty and has attacked the inter-American system and Latin Americans' sovereignty." It understands and, judging from statements by politicians and in the press, fears the repercussions of its "Atlantic solidarity." Some people are already warning that there is now nothing to stop Argentina just providing the Russians with a naval base. Others are calling for calm, since economically Latin American is already in the U.S. pocket and the OAS members now demanding that the organization's headquarters be moved from Washington to a Latin American country and that it be reorganized will sooner or later come to their senses. Everyone agrees that from now on an aggreived Argentina will be a "destabilizing factor" among the Latin American states.

The Monroe Doctrine was a great-power concept of North American capital, masking its selfish interest in Latin America with a feigned concern for its security. The United States wanted to protect its southern neighbors from European penetration so that nobody could prevent it from exploiting the continent's natural wealth for itself. Thus its real motive has repeatedly been revealed when Marines and soldiers wearing U.S. uniforms have used fire and sword to pacify Cubans, Dominicans and Mexicans, but never before has the United States had to make the kind of choice forced on it by the Falklands (Malvinas) crisis. Now that this choice has been made it is clear that those allies which help Washington to carry out its great-power and anticommunist global plans are, of course, more important to it than those who serve as a source of cheap raw materials and manpower. Anyone with eyes in his head can see this.

GROWING ANTI-U.S. SENTIMENT IN L. AMERICA

PM071507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 82 p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov "Commentator's Column": "As Ye Sow..."]

[Text] Britain's aggression in the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, which, with Washington's direct support, has taken on the character of large-scale military operations, is causing increasing indignation throughout the world. This is emerging particularly clearly in the countries of the Latin American Continent. Clear confirmation of this was provided by the emergency consultative conference of foreign ministers of the OAS countries, held the other day at Argentina's request.

Back on 28 April of this year, a consultative conference of OAS foreign ministers adopted a resolution calling on the British Government to cease military operations immediately, and came out in favor of a peaceful settlement of the conflict by the rival parties, taking account of Argentina's sovereign rights to the Malvinas and the interests of their inhabitants. The Tory government, encouraged and supported by the American administration, ignored this appeal.

The emergency conference of OAS ministers condemned Britain's actions in the most resolute fashion, by 17 votes with 4 abstentions. It described those actions as an unjustified armed attack affecting the security of the entire American hemisphere, and again repeated the urgent demand for Britain to put an end to acts of war. The conference participants also pinned on London the responsibility for breaking off the talks on a peaceful settlement which were undertaken through the mediation of the UN secretary general.

Nor could Washington escape responsibility. The conference participants called on the U.S. Government to immediately lift the measures of coercion being applied against Argentina and to refrain from granting material assistance to the aggressor. "We declare," the Nicaraguan representative, for his part, noted, "that the Reagan administration bears responsibility for all this bloodshed." The Reagan administration's support for Britain encourages the aggressor, Argentine Foreign Minister Costa Mendez said.

A new situation is clearly emerging in mutual relations between the countries of the Western Hemisphere. Most of Latin America, virtually for the first time, is coming out against U.S. policy. Many world press organs are reminding the imperialist gamblers of the well-known truth: He who sows the wind reaps the whirlwind.

VERSAILLES FIGURES SUPPORT BRITISH ACTIONS

LD071654 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1150 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, 7 Jun (TASS) -- U.S. Secretary of State Haig, speaking at a press conference in Versailles, once again confirmed Washington's full support for British aggressive actions in the South Atlantic. He disclaimed reports that the United States intends to ask London to postpone the attack on Port Stanley (Puerto Argentino).

British Prime Minister M. Thatcher claimed in her statement that all participants in the Versailles meeting had expressed "full unity and solidarity" with the British position. In other words, she made it clear that the NATO bloc is giving full support to London's South Atlantic military adventure which aims at restoring the Falklands (Malvinas) Islands' colonial status.

This was confirmed by R. Reagan's statement at the end of the meeting when he once more expressed support for Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government in the Anglo-Argentine conflict.

IGOR ALEKSANDROV ON U.S. MILITARY SPENDING

LD080124 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] The repercussions of the arms race from the point of view of the United States' economy are commented on by Igor Aleksandrov:

In fact, the situation is such that a further increase in the unproductive military spending might prove insurmountable to the United States economy. To make the nation's economy shoulder this burden is equal to forcing a man with a weak heart to carry heavy loads. Through the mechanism of the federal budget, enormous sums of money in the United States are channeled to the war industry and to the modernization of weapons of mass destruction. The development of science and engineering is acquiring a one-sided militaristic nature. In the meantime, the shortage of investment in the civilian industries in the United States poses a major reason for the low level of competitiveness of many United States manufactures on the world market. From the economic point of view, to spend funds on military production is tantamount to throwing them into the sea. If instead of pouring hundreds of billions of dollars into the bottomless pit of the military-industrial complex, the United States had spent them on research work in civilian industries, it would have been able to make an important step forward in modernizing its industry and in accomplishing the pressing task of raising labor productivity.

The kindling of the arms race diverts not only material but also human resources, including a substantial number of the nation's best scientific and technical workers. According to United States data, about 1/3 of the country's researchers are engaged fully or partially in filling military-related contracts, and this exerts a negative influence on the civilian industries, of course by lowering the rates of their technical progress. In this connection, the conclusions made in a booklet published recently by one of the nation's oldest anti-war organizations, called SANE, are very indicative. Here they are:

Everybody is concerned these days about the health of our economy. America's basic industries are in a state of collapse. Experts agree that part of the reason is the declining rate of the United States' productivity growth, now the lowest among industrial nations. Many blame this decline in productivity growth on excessive arms spending. Military spending hinders the development of our civilian industries. As a result, our civilian industries have been stunted. We can build smart missiles and high-tech weaponry, but we cannot manufacture efficient, low-cost railroad cars. While we spend billions on military overkill, our industrial base gets weaker and urgent needs go unmet.

Further on, SANE stresses: Of course we need to defend our nation, but we do not need a constant arms race. If just a fraction of the dollars we spend on the military were redirected toward shoring up our economy and meeting human needs, many additional new jobs could be created. Our basic industries would benefit and productivity would rise. Unemployment lines would shorten and welfare and poverty rates would be reduced. These are the conclusions made by experts in the United States itself.

However, those on whom the solution of these problems depends -- the military-industrial complex bosses -- oppose any real limitation, let alone reduction, of armaments. As for United States officials, in the past few weeks they have taken to claiming that they favor a reduction, even in the nuclear potentials, but on one significant condition: First, they say, it is necessary to implement the colossal armament program proposed by the Reagan administration. In fact, this means a continuation of the arms race, an intention to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union. President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union said this, speaking recently about the critical situation stemming from the arms race. The already-accumulated military potentials are quite sufficient for burning this planet out. In the West, however, there are forces which for the sake of gaining military superiority are prepared to stockpile heaps of new destructive weapons instead of engaging in eliminating weaponry. With reference to the second special General Assembly session on disarmament, President Brezhnev stressed that his country would do all it could to promote its success both in word and deed.

MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN ON U.S. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

LD040902 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jun, TASS -- "The use of economic contacts for blackmailing and pressure has always been a futile policy. The use of discriminatory steps against the USSR and its allies is also absolutely hopeless policy. Its roots are well-known: imperial ambitions and megalomania of the mightiest capitalist power, the United States," the monthly INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN] says in its June issue.

It points out that American "politicians" are still captivated by their own myths that the USSR supposedly cannot manage without American equipment and technology, and in general, without deliveries of commodities from the West. In this context the monthly recalls that the "cold war" and the factual economic blockade of the socialist countries in their time could not check the advance of their economy, science and technology. "Today, when the economy of the USSR has attained a high level, when the industry of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community can produce any types of up-to-date and most sophisticated equipment for the economy, attempts to check their development through discriminatory steps are naive and utopian."

"Imposing economic sanctions against Poland and the USSR," the article says, "the American administration could not but understand that its one-sided step was a pin prick against a leading economic power in the world and its allies.... The sponsors of all kind of discriminatory steps in the sphere of international economic contacts should bear in mind that these steps could backfire against themselves, especially now, when the capitalist world for many years cannot get out of the quagmire of profound crisis which has seized the entire economy."

"In present-day conditions the United States claim to world domination through political and economic diktat can simply not be materialised. The sooner this is understood by the policy makers in Washington and some of its most zealous allies, the bigger will be the benefit of their own peoples and of the international community as a whole," the monthly sums up.

SOVIET YOUTH PROTEST U.S. VISA DELAY

LD041844 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jun, TASS -- The Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR has issued a statement resolutely protesting at the discriminatory actions of the American authorities. Delaying the issue of visas, they seek to prevent representatives of the Soviet Youth from participating in events held within the framework of the U.N. General Assembly's second special session on disarmament, deny them a possibility to openly expound their views in the country which hypocritically proclaims itself "defender of freedom and democracy."

Such actions of the American side are actually gross arbitrary rule toward the basic norms of international law. These actions run counter to the letter and the spirit of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference. These actions pursue the aim to hide from the world public the truth about active struggle waged by the Soviet youth for peace, detente and disarmament.

SINOLOGIST EXAMINES U.S.-PRC COOPERATION MOTIVES

LD011646 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jun, TASS -- The United States would like to make Chinese nationalism work for it by "using Beijing's anti-Sovietism to regain the West's lost political and military-strategic superiority in the world arena." This viewpoint is set forth by Soviet sinologist Yevgeniy Bazhanov in his book "Motive Forces of the U.S. Policy Toward China," just published here.

"Resisting history-determined changes in the world," the author writes, the U.S. ruling circles "have for a decade been trying to rely on the West's satellites in Beijing and prepare the ground for a final transformation of China into an associate of the capitalist world." The United States is seeking, in particular, "to establish China as a centre of force which is friendly to the West and is attached to it in economic and military respects," "to use the People's Republic of China for pressure on the Soviet foreign policy and undermining the USSR's influence in various parts of the world," "to direct Beijing's manoeuvres in Asia exclusively into the channel of anti-Sovietism," the book points out.

The author draws attention to several factors which will stand in the way of the implementation of the American plans in China and create serious difficulties and hindrances in U.S.-Chinese relations: "It is perfectly clear, first of all, that the long-term global interests of the United States and China do not coincide. Both powers pursue in the world arena hegemonist and expansionist goals and are rivals. At present, their rivalry is somewhat 'shadowed' by the obsession of the two countries with anti-Sovietism. However, as the Chinese military potential grows, to which Beijing applies maximum effort, its ambitions will undoubtedly grow as well and lead Beijing hegemonists to clashes with the U.S. imperialist policy."

Washington's stance on the "Taiwan issue", followed contrary to Beijing's objections and "directed at perpetuating actually the 'independent' status of the island", is viewed in the book as a "long-term phenomenon".

Dwelling on prospects of American-Chinese economic cooperation, the author states: "The People's Republic of China, having no developed economic infrastructure, sufficient quantity of skilled personnel and mobile currency and financial reserves, is physically unable to absorb all the technology and equipment which U.S. leading monopolistic groupings intend to market in China... As to the deliveries of oil and other types of energy resources from China to the United States, they may potentially become substantial only after 10-15 years. By this time, China's own requirements in energy resources will grow to a level when the Chinese will be hardly prepared to export them in great amounts."

The Soviet Sinologist points out that the "Americans lack confidence in the stability of the present political and economic course of the People's Republic of China". He writes that "the United States remembers well the numerous zigzags which beset the Chinese home and foreign policy: The Chinese betrayed friends and allies, turned into their rivals and even enemies. Such prospects seem real, for periods of rapprochement occurred repeatedly in the history of American-Chinese relations only to be followed by another confrontation."

REPORT ON COMMUNIQUE ON ZHAO VISIT TO JAPAN

OW051327 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] As the major itinerary for Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's official visit to Japan came to an end, the governments of the two countries issued a joint press communique on the evening of 2 June.

In this connection, Moscow radio correspondent Igor Vykhukhalev has filed the following report from Tokyo:

The communique stresses that the leaders of the two countries expressed satisfaction over the uncommonly broad and deep cooperation between Japan and China.

More than half of the joint communique was devoted to the economic relations between the two countries, but the two sides avoided citing any specific results or success in that area. The reason may be that statistical data in that area are by no means bright. Instead, the joint communique mentions many ambiguous things about the future of economic cooperation.

Regarding specific projects, however, the communique states merely that the two leaders agreed that Japan-China cooperation in the development of useful minerals would be of great significance.

The reason why they restrained themselves with such careful (?wording) may become clear if one looks at the next paragraph of the communique. It says unanimity of opinion was reached on holding future negotiations between the two governments to promptly conclude an agreement on investments guaranteed and a taxation treaty.

This paragraph clearly reflects Japan's anxieties over possible zigzagging in China's economic policy, which cannot be ruled out in the future as well because of China's extremely unstable political situation and the incessant power struggle within the leadership.

Japan's anxieties are not groundless. Quite recently -- last year -- China suddenly and unilaterally suspended fulfillment of a series of joint projects totaling some 320 billion yen. Japanese business circles certainly have not forgotten about the enormous losses they sustained as a result.

Will there be no repetition of this attitude? It is believed that the joint communique ended up with its present content owing largely to the suspicions of the Japanese side.

Incidentally, about half of the agenda items taken up at the Japan-China talks were devoted to debates on problems related to the international situation, but the joint communique virtually makes no mention at all of the two countries' approaches toward those problems. At only one point does it state that the two leaders again pledged to continue efforts to maintain peace and stability in Asia and the world as a whole.

These words are literally abstract because the communique mentions nothing at all about concrete efforts or the areas in which they must strive.

It must be pointed out that the latest Japan-China summit meeting failed to clarify any problem which Japan and China can jointly resolve to ease tension and strengthen peace and stability in Asia and the world.

CORRECTION TO GROMYKO-JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TALKS

The following correction should be made to the item titled "Gromyko Meets With Japanese Ambassador 1 June", published in the 2 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page C 1:

Paragraph three, line two, should read "... for goodneighbourly relations with Japan. Precisely such a development of relations between the USSR and Japan...." [supplying dropped words]

PEOPLE'S POWER EVIDENT IN CITY OF QANDAHAR

PM030927 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent M. Rostarchuk dispatch: "The Prestige of People's Power"]

[Text] Qandahar -- From the roof of the governor's palace, built at the beginning of the century, Qandahar -- one of the largest cities of Afghanistan and once its capital -- looks just as it did 50 and perhaps even 100 years ago. In the bright morning light of the hot southern spring sun the blue cupolas of the mosques and the minarets seem to swim in the shimmering air, rising above a yellow and brown sea of beaten clay walls and flat roofs. The streets of the bazaar which divide the old city into almost equal parts are teeming with people, carts, vehicles, camels and donkeys mincing merrily along under huge loads.

We are in the very heart of a luxurious bazaar spreading over the pavement and along sidewalks framed by wide tavern doorways in which the storekeepers sit like important padishahs. The fairytale world of the East, which has excited the imagination since childhood, becomes perceptible and accessible in the sight, sound and smell. However neither the brilliant goldmine of goods nor the noise of the crowd conceal the grim signs of the present day.

There are pockmarks left by bullets on the front of many houses. Afghan Army armored transporters and tanks can often be seen on the streets of Qandahar. There are people in military uniform and sarandoy (militia) uniform in the crowd.

And such scenes are normal for many Afghan cities: The revolution is on the alert, the people are standing guard over its gains!

Qandahar was for some time the southern stronghold of the Afghan counterrevolution, and indeed it is still trying to show its teeth. Not so long ago the basmaches attacked the telegraph office and the government building and shelled the customs house and the wool-processing factory. Another time they attacked the hospital and set fire to the agricultural administration building. But the bandits were rebuffed and the city has been tranquil for over 3 months now. The still of the night is no longer disturbed by the crackle of automatic weapon fire. Qandahar is living the normal intensive life of a major Eastern city and trade center in a wide region of nomadic tribes. It has not been destroyed or abandoned by its inhabitants, as the Western mass media raved at the time at the prompting of the imperialist special services.

The recent violence of the rebel gangs, we were told by the governor of Qandahar Province, Dr (Vali Mokhamad Abdyani), a 45-year-old engineer and a man of energy who enjoys great authority among the citizens, can be explained by many things. Qandahar is the ancient economic center to which the five southern provinces gravitate. It stands at the crossroads of the traditional caravan routes and for that reason has always attracted not only merchants but also robbers and bandits. Reaction has also counted on declasse elements in order to use their dirty hands to create a state of lawlessness.

The British colonizers, who tried to join Afghanistan to the British empire, long paid special attention to Qandahar. Ten years ago the Americans joined them, contracting to build some sort of installations in the country but pursuing other -- military sabotage -- aims. The special services of these two imperialist states created and planted their agents, who continue to operate in some places today.

In neighboring Helmand Province, too, the governor continued, big feudal lords held power in the countryside and after the April Revolution they became active figures in the rebel forces. Finally a tangible worrying factor is that our province -- an area where nomadic pashtun tribes live -- has a 400-km border with Pakistan, which is only 90 minutes by car from Qandahar. This border, which runs through the desert, has today become the watershed between the new Afghanistan and the strongholds of external and internal reaction entrenched in Pakistan, which have mounted an undeclared war against us.

And, indeed, what have the insurgents not tried to destroy people's power in Qandahar? terror has been their chief instrument. A considerable number of party activists and people who simply sympathize with the revolution, including teachers and schoolchildren and even mullahs, have been brutally murdered or forcibly abducted by gangs to Pakistan. The insurgents have destroyed highways, prevented agricultural work from being carried out, taken off harvested crops to Pakistan, burned down schools, blown up power lines and substations and destroyed irrigation channels and water supply installations. All this has been done systematically, and the schooling of foreign patrons who have made it their aim to undermine people's power economically can be felt. Fantastic rumors, fairy tales from "eyewitnesses," sermons by "fighters for Islam" who have secretly slipped past the cordon into Afghanistan -- all this has been done with a single aim: to discredit the Afghan revolution and the policy of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) and the DRA Government and to distort the essence of Soviet-Afghan relations.

Now the situation in Qandahar has changed. The representatives of people's power and the members of the PDPA and the Democratic Organization of Youth of Afghanistan, after tremendous propaganda work, have managed to convey to the broad masses the real point of the party's policy and the aims and tasks which the new Afghanistan is setting itself. The prestige of people's power has been supported by the decisive actions of Afghan Army units, the militia and detachments of defenders of the revolution, who have cleared the maze-like districts of Qandahar of dushmans and razed the rebels' stronghold in the "green belt" surrounding the city.

The day of our arrival in Qandahar ahd been declared a revolutionary "Hashr" -- a day of voluntary work and mutual aid. There was a mass meeting of the city's inhabitants in support of the revolution and people's power. And the day before the city's population had organized a demonstration at the building of the Pakistan Consulate, whose participants demanded that Ziaul Haq's regime and the Reagan administration put a stop to armed interference in the Afghan people's internal affairs. The elders of the villages in the "green belt" came to the governor with pressing matters, expressed their desire to cooperate with the people's power, asked for help in clearing channels and obtaining manure and spoke of their readiness to help the people's power in the struggle against the bandits.

Today economic concerns determine the city's life. It is planned to reopen a textile factory, which will provide work for 10,000 people, as early as this year. Land and water reforms will continue to be carried out with the full support of the peasants. The leaders of the pashtun tribes living in the province's border regions have announced their readiness to create tribal volunteer corps for the struggle against the bandits penetrating these tribes' territory from Pakistan. The success of people's power is also evidenced by the fact that in the last 2 months over 5,000 families have returned to Qandahar from Pakistan.

All these facts are evidence that the Afghan revolution is strengthening, since the outcome of the struggle between the new world and the old world, fiercely clinging to its former "rights" and "privileges," has already been decided. Reaction is in retreat; its former power over millions will not be returned to it. By the will of history Afghanistan's present is being determined by its people.

REACTION TO HUSAK OFFICIAL VISIT CONTINUES

PRAVDA Editorial

PM071349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Indissoluble Cohesion"]

[Text] The peaceful community of socialist states, which exemplifies new and historically unprecedented relations of complete equality, fraternal mutual aid, and all-around cooperation in the pursuit of common aims, is strengthening and successfully developing. Active collaboration in various spheres of life, joint comradely discussion of issues arising, the elaboration and implementation of a fundamentally unified foreign policy line -- all these things enhance socialism's might and increase its influence on the course of world events.

The official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by a CSSR party and government delegation headed by G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, 1-4 June was a graphic example of the continued strengthening of the fraternal peoples' ties. The Soviet-Czechoslovak summit talks and meetings, which were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete mutual understanding, are important both for bilateral relations between the USSR and the CSSR and for the entire socialist community. They once again convincingly reaffirmed the two countries' indissoluble cohesion and unity and the continuously developing cooperation between them. That unity is rooted in the communist parties' loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of socialist internationalism, the commonality of our interests and aspirations, and in our unshakable class solidarity.

"Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at a Kremlin dinner in the Czechoslovak delegation's honor, "has long been extensive and full. Our party committees and local party organs maintain lively contacts. On questions of policy in general we speak the same language and act in concert."

During the Moscow talks key questions concerning the further development of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations and the deepening of all-around cooperation between the CPSU and the CPCZ and between the USSR and the CSSR were discussed, and topical problems relating to the world situation and the communist and workers movement were also examined. The leaders of the fraternal parties and states briefed one another on progress to date in fulfilling the main tasks involved in their countries' social and economic development, as outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress.

The participants in the talks spoke highly of the importance of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid between the USSR and the CSSR as a firm foundation of internationalist relations. It was noted with satisfaction here that the development of Soviet-Czechoslovak ties is in the ascendant. They have recently reached a new peak. The sides stressed in particular that in the ideological and political sphere the unity of views on all questions is firmer than ever.

Our economic cooperation is developing dynamically and systematically. The volume of Soviet-Czechoslovak trade, which is to increase by more than 50 percent in the present 5-year plan period compared with the last, is increasing yearly. The fraternal countries working people are striving to make fuller use of the advantages of socialist economic integration and to persistently seek out and harness new reserves. Importance is now attached to the tasks of accelerating scientific and technical progress, expanding coproduction and establishing direct ties between industrial sectors and individual enterprises.

"We see consolidating economic relations, deepening international socialist economic integration and coordinating the socialist countries' economic policy as the most effective way of securing the goals set by our party congress," Comrade G. Husak said in his speech in the Kremlin.

The results of the talks are summarized in a joint communique. The communique expresses a firm resolve to continue to strengthen the militant alliance of Soviet and Czechoslovak communists and the friendship of both countries' working people, and to persistently develop all that is best in what has been accumulated in the process of fraternal cooperation.

The socialist community states, whose economic, scientific and technical potential is enormous, are resolving their major tasks in the building of a new society in a troubled international climate, against a background of mounting opposition and overtly hostile acts on the part of the most aggressive forces of imperialism. Events and experience show how important it now is to consolidate the fraternal states' unity and to deepen their friendship and cooperation. At the Moscow talks it was stated once again that the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia will continue to promote in every way the consolidation of the socialist community countries' unity and cohesion and to contribute to strengthening their military and political defense alliance -- the Warsaw Pact Organization. The determination of both sides to continue giving every support to their friend and ally, socialist Poland, in overcoming its present problems was reaffirmed.

True to their peace-loving policy, both sides declared the need to resolutely intensify the campaign being waged by states and peoples against the menace of nuclear war. This is now the most important and most urgent foreign policy task. The USSR and the CSSR attach importance to the coming second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. They regard it as essential that this major forum's decisions provide impetus for the resumption and intensification of talks on various aspects of the arms reduction and disarmament problem. Both countries reaffirmed that Europe's future must be based not on a policy of hostility and pitting some countries against others but on the consistent adherence by all the states which participated in the European conference to all the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

Soviet people warmly and cordially received the CSSR party and government delegation. They welcome the fruitful results of its visit, which was another clear manifestation of the indissoluble cohesion and fraternal unity of our parties and countries. This accords with the vital interests of the people of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia and of the entire socialist community.

Chernenko Award Ceremony

PM071457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 82 p 1

[TASS report: "Presentation of Top CSSR Award"]

[Text] On 2 June in the Kremlin, in the presence of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, presented the CSSR's highest state award -- the Order of Klement Gottwald -- to K.U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The award ceremony was attended by: on the Soviet side -- Comrades N.A. Tikhonov, A.A. Gromyko, V.V. Kuznetsov, K.V. Rusakov and other officials; on the Czechoslovak side -- Comrades L. Strougal, V. Bilak, A. Indra, J. Korcak, J. Lenart and other members of the CSSR party and government delegation.

Presenting the order, Comrade G. Husak noted that this high award is conferred on Comrade K.U. Chernenko for his great services in strengthening Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship and developing all-around cooperation between the CPSU and the CPCZ and the two countries and peoples. These relations, he said, have become truly fraternal. They are constantly deepening for the sake of the common ideals of socialism and communism.

G. Husak cordially congratulated the recipient and wished him good health and further successes in his noble activity for the sake of building communism in the USSR and for the sake of socialism, progress and peace throughout the world.

In a reply speech Comrade K.U. Chernenko, expressing deep gratitude, said that to receive such a high award from a friendly country is a great honor for any communist. And I attribute this high award, this high honor, he went on, first and foremost to the CPSU, of which I have been a member for a long time. I attribute it to our party's Central Committee and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that great internationalist and great friend of the Czechoslovak people and outstanding leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

We always remember and regard as a guide to action the behest of our party's organizer and leader, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, that internationalism and a friendship with fraternal peoples are the source of strength and might for states and parties. Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship and might for states and parties. Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship and cooperation are real models and examples of good relations and sincere friendship.

The primary merit in creating an atmosphere of party comradeship and high mutual respect and trust in the various salients of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation belongs to our parties' Central Committees headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and Comrade Gustav Husak. We see the special fruitfulness of this atmosphere every time we meet and work with our Czechoslovak comrades.

Those present warmly congratulated K.U. Chernenko on the high award and wished him great successes in activity for the sake of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

COMPARISON OF PRAVDA ON HUSAK ARRIVAL

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 June carries on page one a TASS report on the arrival of a CSSR party-government delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR. Comparison with the Moscow Domestic Service report published in the 2 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page F 1, with the following subhead: "Brezhnev Greets Husak," reveals the following variation:

At the end of the second paragraph add the following:

The guests were also greeted by T.Kh. Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.K. Antonov and N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.P. Shitikov and V.P. Ruben, chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet respectively; B.P. Bugayev, V.N. Polyakov and N.N. Tarasov, USSR ministers; G.S. Pavlov, administrator of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee; M.S. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers; S.A. Losev, TASS general director; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; G.Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; A.P. Botvin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR: M.M. Deyev and D.S. Nikiforov, chiefs of departments of the USSR Foreign Ministry; and other officials.

Among the reception party were C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, Czechoslovak citizens studying and working in Moscow and representatives of the capital's working people.

The state flags...

COMPARISON: PRAVDA ON BREZHNEV, HUSAK TALKS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 June carries on page one a TASS Report on the talks between a USSR party-government delegation headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and a CSSR party-government delegation headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR. Comparison with the Moscow Domestic Service report published on pages F 2, 3 under the subhead "Talks Commence" in the 2 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT reveals the following variation:

After the last paragraph, last line add the following:

Present at the talks were: on the Soviet side — V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; A.I. Blatov, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G.Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; S.I. Kolesnikov, chief of a sector of a CPSU Central Committee department and N.M. Deyev, chief of a USSR foreign ministry department;

On the Czechoslovak side -- (V. Vaynar), chief of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee general secretary; M. Stefanak, first deputy chief of the CPCZ Central Committee International Affairs Department; F. Salda, chief of the Chancellery of the CSSR president; F. Chlad, deputy chief of the CPCZ Central Committee International Affairs Department; and D. Spacil, CSSR deputy foreign minister.

SFRY THEATER'S PORTRAYAL OF REVOLUTION SCORED

PM071519 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 May 82 p 3

["Rejoinder" written specially for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA by TASS correspondent M. Abelev: "Crude Fake"]

[Text] Belgrade -- I burned with shame for the whole 2 and 1/2 hours I spent in the auditorium of the Belgrade People's Theater at its last premiere. On the stage an actor portraying in a caricatured form the leader [vozhd] spoke of ...the pointlessness of the October Revolution and expressed doubts as to the correctness of the ideas of Marx and the views of Lenin himself. The other characters in the show looked equally strange. Stalin...drank glass after glass of vodka. Kamenev and Zinovyev ran around the stage like a kind of Bobchinskiy and Dobchinskiy [comic characters in Gogol's play "The Government Inspector"] and in a stage whisper shared [the role of] certain voices at a certain party congress....

This whole obscene farce claimed to be an objective portrayal of events that took place in the country after the Great October Socialist Revolution during the last years of the life of its leader -- Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Audiences who went to see the production of a play by the little-known French dramatist Claude Vermorel were subjected by the theater to a torrent of malicious fantasies from the author and to production decisions by Director Nikola Jevtic which descended into indecency. The people on my left and right sat in numb amazement. Two schoolgirls behind me shrieked quietly every time the latest villains in helmets with red stars or "Chekist" leather jackets appeared onstage.

"Why has a theater which claims the right to call itself the top theater in Belgrade picked up this crude literary fake?" I wondered. "Why did the company find it necessary to take such an offensive step against the background of Soviet-Yugoslav ties that are developing successfully not only in culture but also in other spheres of life?"

The truth about our revolution has been told for the stage not by Claude Vermorel, but by many Soviet writers and poets. I felt happy and warm inside when here in Belgrade a little while ago I sat in an applauding audience that was hailing the actors of the Vakhtangov Theater, who had given an inspired performance of Vladimir Mayakovskiy's brilliant play "Mystery-Bouffe" for the Yugoslav public.

There are bounds that must not be overstepped even if there is no barrier. You must not hit a woman, deceive a child or mock the history of a people who shed blood for your liberation. I cannot help recalling that the play was in rehersal at the time when the news reached Yugoslavia from my country, which knows how to value friendship, that a square in Moscow and a street in Omsk had been named for Josip Broz Tito and a memorial stamp bearing his portrait had been issued.

I would like to think that the offensive theatrical premier in Belgrade is not a deliberate outrage but merely an annoying chance occurrence and the result of a lamentable lack of discrimination on the part of the Belgrade theater's leaders.

REACTION TO VERSAILLES ECONOMIC SUMMIT

U.S. Pressures Allies

LD071330 Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 7 Jun 82

["Under the Crude Pressure of the United States" — TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jun, TASS -- The Versailles summit meeting of the "big seven" has borne out that the USA does not intend to stand on ceremony with its allies, in pursuing a policy which serves first and foremost the selfish aims of the United States, the monopolies of that country, which strive to find a way out of their economic troubles at the expense of the interests of other countries, in the first place of the European partners.

Washington does not conceal its gratification with the fact that President Reagan has succeeded at Versailles at evading any definite commitment as regards a lowering of the high bank rates, which severely hamper the economic growth of the West European nations and undermine the economy of the developing states. In the declaration of the meeting this issue of utmost importance is vaguely linked with what is described as a sensible crediting and money policy and more stringent control over budget deficits. But it is not fortuitous that the FRG Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff said that a lowering of the bank rates depends solely on the fact whether the USA is able to reduce the deficit of its state budget, in which he does not believe. And as if to prove this point the U.S. Congress estimated the budget deficit expected in the fiscal year of 1983 at 122 billion dollars.

To sweeten the pill the USA has agreed to some vague measures in cooperation with the International Monetary Fund dominated by it to keep the currencies more steady. Washington, however, flatly objects against government interference to stabilize the dollar and does not intend, as a matter of fact, to do something to lower the inflated dollar rate, which results in enormous balance of trade deficits for the partners of the USA. It is noteworthy that after the end of the Versailles meeting the dollar again soared and money market brokers evaluated it as proof of the fact that the dollar remains strong, as there is nothing essential on the monetary issues in the Versailles agreement. "Reagan has made no concessions in the economic field", the French newspaper LIBERATION pointed out.

American representatives subjected their partners at Versailles to the crudest pressure, wishing to force on them agreements that would undermine the natural and mutually beneficial East-West economic relations, disregarding the fact that Washington's plans actually prejudice the interests of the Western states themselves and are aimed not in the least at weakening the positions of the main rivals of the USA. The USA has succeeded, may it even be in a general form, in imposing a provision on "limiting export credits" granted to the socialist countries. FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said, however, that the FRG does not intend to change anything in its trade with the East. The newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES, a publication of the British business circles, notes the remaining differences between America and Europe on the question of West-East trade.

The meeting is over, but there is every indication that Washington further intends to bring pressure to bear on its allies to the detriment of their interests.

Diktat Policy

LD071700 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Here is a commentary by our news analyst Aleksandr Zholkver about the summit in Versailles of the United States, Japan, Canada and four leading capitalist countries of Western Europe:

The meeting has brought into focus both the common and individual specific interests of the big seven. As for the specific interests, those of the United States obviously dominated.

Shortly before President Reagan's departure for Europe, it was announced in Washington that he would be going on his first official trip overseas as a world leader, and in Versailles itself -- that former residence of French kings -- President Reagan and his advisers did all they could to make the other countries accept the American approach to international affairs from positions of strength, and the American policy of diktat and sanction in world trade. Participants in the Versailles conference, however, couldn't but see that, whatever imperial ambitions the present United States leadership may have, it can by no means claim to be an authoritative leader in world affairs.

In the acknowledgement of President Reagan himself, his country is bogged down in a protracted economic crisis compounded by a huge unemployment figure -- 10 million -- and a record high budget deficit. As far as Washington's foreign policy is concerned, it has proved itself to be a policy of adventurism and a threat to peace, what with American support for Britain's neocolonialst war in the South Atlantic and the open American connivance with the Israeli aggression in the Middle East.

Keeping all this in mind, the parties to the Versailles conference were in no hurry to blindly toe the American line. Some leaders of the big seven gave it to understand that they are not going to break trade and economic relations with socialist countries because these relations bring them beneficial contracts and provide jobs for hundreds of thousands of workers, a not insignificant circumstance considering the current economic slump and massive unemployment in the entire capitalist world.

At the same time, the very nature of imperialism explains the community of interest of the big seven with respect to other countries, the young developing ones in particular. All the leading capitalist powers seek to ease the burden of their own economic difficulties at the expense of their weaker partners, which they do by dictating currency and bank rates, credit terms and prices on the world market. Any resistance to such arbitrary policies from countries that want to safeguard their independence and national interests brings forth threats of economic and even military sanctions, from pacifying Argentina to punishing Lebanon.

Applied to the world in general it is this policy that has given rise to doctrines of a limited nuclear war and first nuclear strike. It is no accident that the Versailles meeting is viewed as a prelude to a NATO council session due to meet in Bonn in (?short order).

Declaration Analyzed

LD072022 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jun, TASS -- The leaders of seven major capitalist countries -- the USA, Canada, the FRG, France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan, have completed their meeting in the Palace of Versailles near Paris.

A number of provisions of the declaration adopted at the final plenary meeting indicates that the main capitalist states, whose leaders got together in Versailles, would like to find a way out of their internal economic difficulties at the expense of the interests of other countries, including those developing. The general statements contained in the declaration show that the economy of the capitalist countries is experiencing serious difficulties while in some of the countries these difficulties have assumed the nature of crisis phenomena, above all, in the United States of America. Solutions to these problems are sought through "a further reduction of inflation and through a return to a permanent growth of economy and a high level of employment". However, apart from good wishes, the Versailles documents contain no specific commitments or proposals designed to resolve the key economic problems of the Western countries -- such as the rising inflation and unemployment, the economic recession, monetary instability and stagnation in trade.

It follows from the declaration that one central item on the meeting's agenda was that concerning the tightening of credits and a steep increase in bank lending rates, measures introduced of late by the United States.

As is known, these U.S. actions brought serious criticism and caused concern among the leading capitalist countries of the West, since they lead to a still greater sharpening of contradictions and -- mainly -- to an outflow of capital from European countries to the USA and to rising unemployment in Western countries and those of the European Economic Community. Thus, as can be seen from the declaration, at the meeting in Versailles there rose to its full stature the problem of the United States trying to pursue a policy hitting at the interests of the states of the West themselves and aimed at weakening France, West Germany and Japan -- the chief competitors of the United States.

In general formulations contained in the declaration adopted, the participants in the Versailles meeting express a wish about the need to achieve full employment, price stability and a prolonged and balanced economic growth. However, the Versailles meeting participants did not go beyond mere declarations.

The declaration contains a number of general provisions on the need to control inflation, to pursue a reasonable credits and monetary policy and to assure a tighter control over budget deficits of the capitalist countries. In a general way, the meeting's participants again invoked the need for a growth of world trade in all its aspects and for consolidating the system of open multilateral trade. The substance of the declaration boils down to general statements containing no concrete measures that could save the capitalist world from the serious economic dislocations that are afflicting it.

According to the Western press, at the meeting the USA strove to bring its internal difficulties into the discussion of the questions of the East-West trade and economic relations. L'HUMANITE in Paris writes in this connection, to say that one of the most broadly discussed questions in Versailles was that of the trade relations between East and West and the granting of credits. After the COCOM [Consultative Group Coordinating Committee] -- an organization established at a U.S. initiative, which imposes restrictions on exports to the socialist countries, -- the USA wants to create an entity something along the lines of a "financial COCOM". They demanded an agreement on limiting the volume of credits granted, the time of their operation and costs, and...found itself in isolation [pronouns as received] The Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau resolutely opposed such a diktat. Similar positions were taken by the FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and the president of France Francois Mitterrand.

In this manner, on the whole, the head-on attack by the United States failed because of the positions of the FRG, France and Canada, and still the declaration expresses the intention of the United States to arrogate [to] itself the right "to impose sanctions", to introduce embargoes, in other words to operate by arbitrary methods which lead to a chaos in international economic relations. The USA wants to turn ordinary commerical operations into an instrument of political pressure.

This attempt on the part of the United States has, however, failed to be realised in its totality. This was also reflected in the declaration in which the participants in the Versailles meeting agreed, among other things, to follow a reasonable approach to economic relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

In the world of the Paris MATIN, France and the FRG did not budge in the face of a broad onsluaght by the Americans calling on them to isolate the Soviet Union in the field of trade. This time, the American President was forced to take account of the reproaches emanating from his allies. The strongest blow was dealt to him by Pierre Trudeau who asked how the USA could demand that its allies defend the interests of the West when the U.S. was killing them economically. THE FINANCIAL TIMES in London, for its part, notes that France and West Germany expressed their opposition to any steps capable of damaging the economies of East-European countries for political ends.

The West German ARD television programme reported: "The meeting's participants expressed themselves in favour of continuing the trade and economic collaboration with the USSR, against the 'trade war' with the East. Simultaneously, conditions are being toughened for providing credits for deals with the USSR, on which the USA had insisted."

According to political analysis, the United States this time around too, did not accommodate the positions of its partners and will continue to try to resolve its internal economic difficulties at the expense of its West European allies and Japan.

U.S. Role Assessed

LD080126 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Acute controversy marked the seven nation get-together at Versailles, France. Radio Moscow's Vladyslav Kozyakov discusses the American position:

Thoroughly and in good time did Washington begin to get ready for the seven nation summit and President Reagan's trip to Europe. American papers admitted that the main thing was retouching the excessively militant look at the President and correcting the image that he was a cowboy that favors a dangerous standoff with the East. Both the President and his secretary of state kept advancing proposals and claiming that they indeed wanted talks and indeed aspired to peace. But Washington's stance at Versailles showed what those official statements, which some at first sight mistook for peaceful, were really worth. They were meant to lull the public and steer clear of a worsening in relations with some of the allies.

In essence, the United States administration continues to view East-West relations in the light of hostility and nuclear confrontation. Paradoxically, at a time when the other leaders were going to Versailles with a hope to find a way out of the economic stalemate in which the West had found itself, President Reagan was out to undermine what is stimulating the economies of Western Europe and that of Japan. The President pressed for more curbs on trade and on economic, and especially credit, relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. But according to the news media of Federal Germany and other Western nations, he found no one to keep him company. Little wonder. Soviet orders are giving jobs to millions of West Europeans and there are few people left who believe that economic boycotts and embargoes towards the Soviet Union and other socialist nations can yield any other results than a damage to Western countries themselves and to international relations.

And for that reason, the clauses on economic relations with the socialist countries that were worked into the Versailles statement can hardly spoil trade in which the West has as great an interest as the East. Let me draw your attention to the fact that Washington made its demands to expose the Soviet Union to more discrimination in trade almost the main question on the agenda. In that way it again tried to torpedo the process of relaxation in Europe and elsewhere, undermine trust between East and West and heighten tension. In the light of those demands for fresh trade boycotts, people could see again that the United States administration is anything but sincere when it claims that it wants to reach understanding and agreements with the Soviet Union. When Washington demanded discriminating the Soviet Union in trade it probably hoped to distract the attention of its allies from the real dangers that the American financial policy is posing to the Western economies, but it was a great mistake.

The seven nation summit opened in the atmosphere of a wide gap between the United States on the one hand and an overwhelming majority of the other six on the other hand, and it closed in the same atmosphere of a rift. No commonplace and dim wording in the final statement can change anything. Judging by the reaction President Reagan's visit has drawn from the West European public, the administration's policy is keeping the West Europeans on the lookout. It is obvious that only a few people can be convinced with peaceable statements if they go hand in hand with actions that have nothing in common with international cooperation.

In Paris, London, Rome and other West European cities there have been or are to take place largescale demonstrations. Everywhere there are mounting protests against the deployment of new generation American missiles in Europe and against the nuclear arms buildup in the United States, and everywhere people associate this buildup with the name of Ronald Reagan and with the policy of his Republican administration.

IZVESTIYA on Summit

LD072028 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 7 Jun 82

["Compromises of the Versailles Meeting" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jun, TASS -- "A conference of seven leading capitalist nations had ended, as expected, in an atmosphere of differences," IZVESTIYA points out today. According to the newspaper, the final document of the Versailles meeting "attests to the fact that unity by words, demonstrated by the participating countries at the last moment, was intended to conceal from the public acute contradictions between them."

IZVESTIYA writes: "Pointing out the need to fight inflation, unemployment, to invigorate economic life, the declaration adopted in Versailles lays special emphasis on financial problems. There is a formal accord that in case of acute monetary conflicts the participants will jointly look for a way out of the situation. Nevertheless, there is no confidence, many observers assert, that the United States is really prepared to forgo its selfish interests and render real aid to the weaker currencies of its Western partners."

"The Versailles meeting," the newspaper writes, "revealed once again another undeniable truth: The United States finds it increasingly more difficult to ensure its leadership in the Western world. The allies and partners regard Washington with fear and mistrust. The United States demanded an agreement on restricting the volume of credits to the USSR, their validity and cost and...found itself in isolation. Canada's Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau was strongly opposed to such a diktat. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and President Francois Mitterrand of France stood on the same positions... According to press reports, Washington's plans, aimed at curtailing trade with the East, restricting loans and credits, various boycotts and 'sanctions', encountered resistance from the leaders of the 'seven'".

Pointing out that the United States nevertheless managed to include in the meeting's final document a provision on the possible restriction of export credits for trade with socialist countries, IZVESTIYA states that "displeasure with the U.S. patronage evokes serious rebuff on the part of the American partners in Europe. Having burnt its fingers in Versailles, Washington will try to take a revenge at the upcoming NATO council's session in Bonn."

Kharlanov on U.S. Tactics

LD080606 Moscow TASS in English 0550 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jun, TASS -- Most of the points of the declaration adopted in Versailles "have been worded so that they may allow, if there is a wish, most diverse interpretations," Yuriy Kharlanov, PRAVDA's Paris correspondent, writes in the newspaper today.

As the course of the proceedings of the Versailles meeting showed, he points out, speeches made by its participants at plenary meetings and before journalists were deliberately vague to conceal acute clashes of interests and opinions, which in a number of cases went beyond diplomatic politeness. This, in particular, manifested itself Saturday night when the question of East-West economic relations was discussed. The USA's partners came out against Washington's demand for the establishment of almost an economic blockade of the USSR and other socialist countries.

U.S. leaders, having failed to achieve full triumph of their theses in Versailles, nevertheless clearly showed that they intend to continue to adhere to the course of pressure on U.S. partners and to make new and new attempts to compel them to unquestingly follow in the wake of the present anti-Soviet policy of the USA, the PRAVDA correspondent goes on. Thus, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan, speaking of the declaration's point which envisages a possibility of limitation of credits to socialist countries, has threateningly stated that each country will be watched by six other ones. Each will have to explain what it is doing and why.

Nevertheless, Yuriy Kharlanov points out, such tactics of the United States did not work to the end. This has been also reflected in the declaration in which the participants in the Versailles meeting agreed, in particular, to adhere to a reasonable approach to economic relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

The PRAVDA correspondent, having pointed out that the U.S. administration does not conceal that it in no way abandons endeavours to push their plans through, plans which are dangerous to the cause of peace and hit hard the interests of the allies of the USA, concludes: "The Versailles meeting has ended, but U.S. pressure on its partners continues.

GROMYKO CONFERENCE WITH IRISH FOREIGN MINISTER

LD071646 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Dublin, 7 Jun, TASS -- On his way to New York, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko made a stop-over in the Ireland's Shannon Airport where he was met by Irish Foreign Minister Gerard Collins.

During the conversation held, Andrey Gromyko and Gerard Collins expressed their profound concern over the growth of tensions in the world, a heightening threat of a nuclear war and the menacing build-up in the arms race, and expressed themselves in favour of the adoption of effective measures to improve the international situation and to reduce the military confrontation that has reached dangerous proportions in the world, above all in Europe. In this connection they noted the important significance of the practical contribution that could be made to the cause of curbing the arms and containing the threat of war by the special U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament, and reaffirmed the resolve of the two states to contribute to its success.

The ministers exchanged opinions regarding the sharp conflicts that have arisen in some of the world's areas and stressed the imperative need for resolving contentious international issues and crisis situations through peaceful avenues, without a resort to the force of arms.

During the conversarion, the sides touched upon other topical international problems as well as the questions of bilateral Soviet-Irish relations.

REPORTAGE ON CONFLICT IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

Military Situation

LD071534 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Beirut, 7 Jun, TASS — The 20,000-strong invasion force of Israel, supported by hundreds of tanks, continues a large-scale aggression in Lebanon in a three-pronged thrust. Moving along the Mediterranean coast Israeli armoured and motorized infantry reached the city of Ad-Damur, within 18 kilometers of Beirut. Simultaneously troops from ships and helicopters were landed in a number of populated localities on the coast — Zahrani, Sayda, Tyre — after massive artillery barrages and bombing strikes from the air.

In the central part of southern Lebanon the Israeli interventionist forces captured in the course of strenuous fighting the Beaufort stronghold to reach the suburbs of the city of An-Nabatiyah. In the eastern sector the aggressors advanced only a small distance into Lebanon in the area of the city of Hasbayya.

In all directions the Israeli invaders meet with strong resistance from the joint units of the Palestine resistance movement and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon along a 90-kilometre front. The local population also takes part in repelling Israel's aggression.

There is continued fighting for the city of Tyre. Near An-Nabatiyah the aggressors were driven out of the populated locality of Ad-Dimashqiyah. As is reported by the news agency WAFA the Israelis lost tens of tanks and personnel carriers during the past twenty-four hours. Two Israeli fighter-bombers and two helicopters were shot down. Over 200 Israeli offices and men were killed or wounded. At a press conference in Beirut, the pilot of one of the shot-down Israeli planes, taken prisoner, was introduced to journalists.

In extending the scale of aggression Israeli troops also have engagements with units of the U.N. interim force in Lebanon. According to a spokesman for the U.N. force, Israeli troops advanced 60 kilometres to the north of the frontier in some districts.

Syrian Troops' Activities

LD081114 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Beirut, 8 Jun, TASS -- Syrian troops, part of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon, became engaged with Israeli interventionists. According to a military representative of the Syrian Arab Republic, a number of Syrian servicemen were killed in fighting in one of the south Lebanese areas. Syrian artillery was actively involved in repelling the Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

Bitter fighting is under way for Sidon and Tyre on the Mediterranean coast. Israeli troops which forced their way into the Ar-Rumaylah settlement north of Sidon were knocked out by joint units of the Palestine resistance movement and Lebanese national patriotic forces.

Israeli aviation undertook a series of air raids on the settlements of Naame [as received] and Aramun, 16 Kilometres south of Beirut.

U.S. Navy To Assist Israel

LD080534 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] As a spokesman of the United States State Department reported, a group of American naval vessels have been ordered to leave the Spanish port of Rota and head for the eastern Mediterranean where they will be joined by the aircraft carrier John Kennedy.

There is no doubt as to the sinister nature of this action. It is evidence of the United States' intention to give every possible assistance, including military assistance, to Israel, with whom Washington recently concluded an agreement on so-called "strategic cooperation."

ISRAEL 'AGGRESSION,' U.S. POLICY ASSESSED

U.S. 'Complicity'

LD071740 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 7 Jun 82

["The Aggressor and Its Patrons" -- TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jun, TASS -- The tormented land of Lebanon has again become the scene for heavy and bloody fighting: Israeli Armed Forces have embarked upon carrying out a "deep breakthrough in Lebanon" taking part in which are about 25,000 troops, hundreds of tanks and armoured vehicles, air force and navy, and landing troop units. The global aims of this brazen aggressive act were divulged with unheard-of cynicism by Israeli Defence Secretary [as received] A. Sharon: by a massive blow, to crush the Palestine Liberation Organisation, to destroy its centres and bases, to eliminate the PLO from the Mideast political scene. Simultaneously, Tel Aviv intends to deal a blow to Lebanon's national progressive forces, to dismember that state and to install in the lesser part of it a puppet government obedient to the will of Israel.

The present invasion of Lebanon by Israel is a direct result of the Camp David policy elaborated in Washington. Assuring, by the resort to this anti-Arab collusion, the security of its southern flank where U.S. troops have been stationed under the guise of a so-called "multinational force", Israel now feels free to deal blows to other Arab states in confrontation with it and to the Palestine resistance movement.

U.S. complicity in the present Israeli aggression does not end there, however. One can hardly regard as coincidence the fact literally upon the eve of the invasion of Lebanon Sharon visited Washington to be promised extra supplies of military gear, while high-ranking Pentagon officials inspected Israeli Armed Forces and military bases. In this connection, one cannot fail to recall that the "memorandum on strategic collaboration", signed between the USA and Israel, provides, among other things, for coordination of the military plans of Washington and Tel Aviv. One would also be in order to recall the fact that the United States vetoed more than 30 times U.N. Security Council resolutions condemning the aggressive actions of its ally.

The Israeli Premier M. Begin boasted that there has never been a U.S. administration so favourable to Israel, and, encouraged by the growing U.S. support, he ordered a large-scale invasion of Lebanon.

Official Washington pretends that the Mideast developments are a matter of "concern" for the U.S. administration. But the hypocricy of the American diplomacy cannot mislead anyone. The resolution of the seventh special session of the U.N. General Assembly session on the Palestinian question, held in New York last April, the U.S. policy in the Middle East is openly described as posing a serious threat to international peace and security. [as received] By an overwhelming majority of votes, the session's participants placed the responsibility of the sharpening of the situation in the region and the lack of a solution to the Mideast problem on official Washington.

Using Israel as a vehicle for attaining its military-strategic objectives in the Middle East, U.S. militarism also bears full responsibility for the present bandit action of its ally against Lebanon. In encouraging the Israeli "hawks" poisoned with chauvinist sentiments to pursue an increasingly adventurist and bellicose policy with regard to Arab countries, Washington thus hopes to assure a Middle East "settlement" American-Israeli style, to perpetuate the occupation of the lands captured from the Arabs and to threaten directly not only the Middle East but also the adjacent regions. In the process, however, they seem to forget that any attempts to impose such a "settlement" upon the Arab peoples by force have invariably failed.

Skobelev: U.S. Encourages Israel

LD080852 Moscow TASS in English 0746 GMT 8 Jun 82

["Highwaymen Go on Rampage: Who Aids and Abets Them"? -- TASS headline, by TASS news analyst Geliy Skobelev]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jun -- "Dog does not eat dog". This old popular wisdom found yet another, more prosaic expression in an article appearing in THE FINANCIAL TIMES yesterday. That Israel attacked Lebanon at a time when the leaders of the world's seven major captialist powers were meeting in Versailles, the newspaper said, bears out that Menahem Begin has no doubts that Western Europe and the United States will continue to back Tel Aviv.

One could not have put this more clearly. The mouthpiece of the London City's tycoons confirmed that the real culprits responsible for the suffering that has fallen to the lot of the Arab nations should be sought not only in Tel Aviv, but also the capitals of Western countries, first of all the United States which has blessed Israeli aggressors and given them overt support in staging acts of international brigandage.

It goes without saying that Israel would have never taken the risk of attacking Arab countries if it had not enjoyed the all-round support of its senior partner within the framework of "strategic cooperation" -- the United States.

It is precisely Washington's active backing that encourages Israeli leaders and stimulates them to attempts to execute their expansionists plans of creating "greater Israel from the Nile to the Euphrates", which provide for the capture of a whole number of Arab states. It should be said that Tel Aviv rulers are if only a bit less greedy in their annexation appetite than strategy-makers from Washington, who have declared vast areas of the world, sometimes lying as far as tens of thousands of kilometres away from U.S. shores, to be the spheres of "U.S. vital interests". As regards the Middle East, Israel which was [as received] remains the U.S. principal military ally, is the United States' trump card there and a tool it is going to use to recarve the map of the Middle East as it sees fit. This is why the White House and the Pentagon do not spare anything to bolster the Zionist states' military capability. And Washington does not make any bones about admitting this fact.

The Reagan administration recently asked Congress to endorse another program of giving a record 2,500 million or so dollars in military aid to Israel. The U.S. Government's official spokesman did not conceal that aid to Tel Aviv was the prime and inviolable principle of U.S. policy in the Middle East.

It becomes clear, therefore, why, at a time when the world has been swept by a storm of anger at Israel's fresh aggression against Lebanon, Washington is driving a feverish effort in a bid to whitewash the aggressor and justify his crimes before the world public. In seeking to achieve their goal, U.S. diplomats, it should be said frankly, do not know where to stop. A recent speech by U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick was characteristic of this unprincipled pandering to the aggressor. She was so zealous in her effort to screen Israel, she claimed the Israeli piratic attack on Lebanon was an attempt to use the right to self-defence envisaged by the United Nations Charter.

Wasn't that blasphemy? To dress a wolf in sheep's clothing and try to make the aggressor pass for a victim of aggression can only be attempted by those who have made terrorism their credo in international affairs, by those who stand immediately behind the aggressor's back.

APN Observer's Comment

LD071640 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Commentary by APN political observer (Eduard Ryabtsev)]

[Text] The Tel Aviv military, carrying out the instructions of Begin's directive [direktivnyy] cabinet, is pursuing the objective of putting an end to the Palestinian resistance movement in Lebanon. As is seen from the latest letter from Israeli Prime Minister Begin to President Reagan, Israel intends to create a 40-km cordon sanitaire in South Lebanon. In practice, this means seizing a considerable portion of Lebanese territory to ensure the notorious security of Israel's frontiers.

Today, as has happened more than once in the past, Washington is expressing hypocritical concern over the beginning of aggression. But this insincerity of the U.S. administration can fool no one. The whole of the U.S. Camp David policy was aimed directly at consolidating Israel's special position in the Near East. As is known the United States refused to support the just UN sanctions against Tel Aviv in connection with the latter's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights last December. Washington thus gave the green light for Israel's aggressive and predatory course. Moreover, despite the mass bombing of the suburbs of Beirut and the settlements in South Lebanon by Israeli aircraft in April and May, the White House sanctioned increases in the supply of fighter-bombers to Israel. Washington turned a blind eye to the way Israel, at the beginning of the year, began to actively step up its military might for a strike against Lebanon. The Reagan administration also knew that Tel Aviv recently called up 15 percent of reservists into the army. It also knew of the latest statements by the Israeli hawks calling for the Palestinians in Lebanon to be finished off at any price. Literally a few days before this aggression began Israeli defense minister, Ariel Sharon returned from Washington and was satisfied to note that the U.S. administration shares similar views and would provide the necessary funds to meet those views.

Tel Aviv has been preparing for this aggression for a long time and has only been waiting for a convenient pretext for it. The attack on the Israeli ambassador in London has evidently untied the hands of the Israeli hawks. Now by all accounts, they intend to do all they can to put an end to the Palestinian resistance movement and to forever bury under the ruins of Lebanon the idea of creating an independent Palestinian state.

Washington is the orchestrator behind today's actions by Israel; for many years it has been using Tel Aviv as its weapon for intimidation and terror against the Arabs. For this reason, the responsibility for all the crimes perpetrated by the Israeli aggressor on Lebanese soil is borne to the full not only by Tel Aviv's Zionist rulers, but also by their U.S. patrons.

U.S. Called Israel's 'Patrons'

LD071614 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 7 Jun 82

["Tel Aviv's Criminal Act"-- TASS headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jun, TASS -- "Begin embarked upon implementing his 'long-conceived' scenario immediately after the U.S. Secretary of State Haig had said that "the U.S. hour in the Middle East had come and that Washington intended to act", writes IZVESTIYA today. Commenting on the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, the newspaper says that Washington uses Tel Aviv's mailed fist to assert its dominance in the Middle East.

The IZVESTIYA article says that "what the Tel Aviv rulers are perpetrating on Lebanese soil did not come as a surprise to anyone in the world. Almost daily, Begin and his underlings issued threats of aggression against Lebanon and of destroying the Palestine resistance movement. It is in this that Begin and his overseas patrons see a way for shoring up the Camp David policy that has failed ignominiously, for implementing the plans for the so-called "Palestinian autonomy."

RPP: 'Crime Against Humanity'

TA080117 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1800 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Israel has again publicly demonstrated itself to be an aggressive country, a country which has promoted terror, violence and murder, the trampling of all accepted international legal norms to the level of national policy. Israel is again perpetrating a crime against humanity. It is again challenging the community of people. This is how the world public estimates the extensive belligerent acts against Lebanon. The public is expressing infuritation and indignation in view of the heavy bombings and shellings from the air and sea of the Lebanese towns and the Palestinian refugee camps. The news agencies report that the Israeli aggressors used wild destructive means such as cluster bombs against the residents of 38 places in Lebanon. According to initial estimates the number of casualties among the peaceful population has reached more than 300 killed and over 500 wounded.

Innocent victims -- elderly people, women and children, especially those who cannot at all be viewed as endangering Israel's security -- will rest on the conscience of Begin and his ministers. The Americans could see the crimes perpetrated by the Israelis who, as is known, are described as friends of the United States. In a report from Beirut, (Millory), the NBC television network correspondent, showed pictures taken in the course of an Israeli aerial attack. He showed the destruction and ruin caused by the Israeli bombings. Israeli aircraft hit random targets, the correspondent said. There were bombs which hit residential buildings or refugee camps, bombs which hit the Palestinians or the Lebanese. According to the television report the targets hit in the bombings include a school bus and the dozens of children on it were killed. The question that arises is whether the Israelis' conscience can tolerate such criminal acts carried out by the state leaders in name of the people of Israel in order, as it were, to guarantee the people's safety and well-being? Is it not the supreme duty of every honest Israeli to reject the criminal acts of Begin and his confidants, to condemn them totally and demand that the belligerency against Lebanon be stopped?

We have no doubt that sensible Israelis will reject as unacceptable the pretext used by the Israeli rulers to justify the attack on Lebanon: the assasination attempt against the Israeli ambassador in London. The Israelis surely know that very often pretexts do not just appear out of the blue -- they are created by someone. One enlightening thing is the fact that, regarding the current aggression against Lebanon, commentators note that many pretexts the Israeli leadership exploited to justify its anti-Palestinian policy have been solved by Israel's special services. Commentators also point to the direct relationship between Israel's aggressive operation and the strategic-military plans of the United States regarding the Middle East region.

The Americans, after all, view this region as a region which should include props for the United States aimed against the national liberation movement of the Arabs and African agents. It is no secret to anyone that the United States is mainly gambling on tightening its military-strategic alliance with Israel. On 30 November last year, as is known, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger and Israeli Defense Minister Sharon signed a memorandum of understanding on strategic cooperation. One of the basic tasks of this agreement is to destroy -- while relying on the Israeli and U.S. military power -- the anti-imperialistic forces in the Middle East and to turn the region into a base for war against the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and the national liberation movement. This memorandum also divides the duties and commitments between the parties. Thus, the United States undertakes to extend political materialistic aid to any operation carried out by the Israeli leaders against the national liberation movement in the region.

Reasonable Israelis cannot but understand that the policy of belligerence and expansionism is not compatible with, nor can it suit, the real national interests. It is absolutely clear that only ceding the dangerous and shameful role of serving the cause of imperialism, only just peace with the Arabs based on mutual recognition and mutual respect for one another's interests, only such peace can extricate the Israeli people from the vortex of military adventures which turn the world against Israel. Only such people can lead the Israeli people to a safe haven.

ANALYST EXAMINES EEC'S MIDDLE EAST POLICY

LD041812 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 4 Jun 82

["Who Benefits?" -- TASS Headline; by TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jun, TASS -- It can be said definitely now: There are no doubts that the approach of West European countries, members of the Common Market to the problems of Middle East settlement is changing rapidly. This conclusion stems from a number of rather important facts and events that took place within a short period of time, less than four weeks. At first the political committee of the Council of Europe despite the resolute protest of the public of Arab countries held ostentatiously its meeting in Jerusalem annexed by Israeli aggressors and illegally proclaimed by them "the capital of the state of Israel." Then Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community Leo Tendemans made an official visit to Jerusalem. To crown the joy of the Israeli rulers he came [words indistinct] the Camp David collusion. And lastly, FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher yesterday concluded his official visit to Jerusalem. Going by reports of Western news agencies he spoke not so much on behalf of the West German Government as of the European "Ten."

Genscher's position will become clear if one considers his attitude to statements of Israeli leaders during the talks. Here is how the "exchange of opinions" yesterday in Jerusalem looked like.

Begin said that the attitude of member countries of the Common Market to Camp David is ambiguous. Genscher said that the European Economic Community will not oppose the Camp David accords.

Sharon said that "the necessary condition for the Middle East settlement is destructive of the Palestine Liberation Organization" ("destruction" is precisely the work he used). What was it that Genscher said in this respect? The UPI reports Genscher said it is not for the Europeans to decide who is to represent the Palestinians in making decisions on such a settlement.

How can this go together with the so-called "Venice Declaration" which was adopted by the Common Market countries at the 1980 conference which worked out the notorious "European initiative" with regard to problems of the Middle East. The EEC countries presented their "initiative" as the alternative to the Camp David collusion. They declared for the Palestinians' self-determination, for drawing the PLO into any talks on the Middle Eastern problem, expressed their disagreement to Israel's annexation of Jerusalem.

It is only a blind person who can fail to see the difference between the provisions of the "Venice Declaration" "and the present approach of the West European 'Ten' to one of the most acute and explosive international problems. From courting Arabs the Common Market countries came over again to the other side, toward Washington and the Israeli aggressors.

It is yet too early to draw the final conclusions about the reasons which prompted leaders of the West European states to come out against the interests of Arab states, against a just Middle East settlement, and in the long run even contrary to their own interests (for the dependence of Western Europe on Middle Eastern oil is far from over). Yes, it is now difficult to draw definite and final conclusions.

Most probably, however, all this is a result of the pressure of Washington, the "senior partner" of West European countries in NATO, the pressure which compelled the leading EEC countries to agree to participate in the so-called "multinational forces" on the Sinai which camouflage the United States military penetration of the Middle East. Going by everything this is precisely the reason behind the present anti-Arab stand of the EEC.

YEPISHEV, PETROV MEET PDRY OFFICIALS IN ADEN

EA041932 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Army General Comrade Petrov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Soviet Ground Forces, passed through Aden this morning on his way to Moscow.

Yesterday evening Army General Comrade Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy minister of defense and chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, also passed through Aden on his way to Moscow.

They were both received at Aden Airport by Brigadier Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the YSP [Yemen Socialist Party] Central Committee and minister of defense, and a number of officials from the Ministry of Defense. There was a cordial discussion of relations between the two friendly countries and friendly armies of the PDRY and the USSR. The two comrades, for their part, confirmed that the USSR and the Soviet forces continue their unlimited support for our country and our Yemeni forces.

'JOINT ANNOUNCEMENT' ON CPSU, FLN TALKS

PM080735 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 82 p 4

["Joint Announcement on the Talks Between Delegations of the CPSU and Algeria's National Liberation Front Party" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee a delegation of Algeria's National Liberation Front Party [FLN] was in the Soviet Union 26 May through 1 June 1982. The Algerian guests visited Leningrad in addition to Moscow. The delegation visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

Talks were held between the CPSU and FLN delegations in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, talks which confirmed the broad coincidence of the two parties' views.

Participating in the talks for the Soviet side were B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, R.I. Kosolapov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST, and K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee international section. Participating for the Algerian side were M.H. Yala, Algerian interior minister and member of the FLN Politburo; L. Cheriet, member of the FLN Central Committee interparty relations section; A. Sebaa, member of the FLN Central Committee and chief of the FLN Central Committee mass organizations section; M. Saidi, member of the FLN Central Committee and rapporteur of the FLN Central Committee socioeconomic commission; S. Oulmane, member of the FLN Central Committee foreign relations commission, and T. Benchine, member of the Algiers FLN regional committee bureau. Also participating in the talks was A. Yaki, member of the FLN Central Committee and Algerian ambassador to the USSR.

The CPSU representative described the main avenues of the party's activity in implementing the 26th congress decisions. The tremendous significance of the USSR Food Program for the period through 1990, which was adopted on the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, was emphasized. The Soviet Union is persistently striving to implement the peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th congress and is putting forward constructive initiatives which aim to uphold detente and strength in international security.

The FLN representatives were informed of the preparations for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

The Algerian delegation reported on the FLN's activity to enhance its role in the process of implementing the national character and to implement the decisions of the Fourth and extraordinary FLN congresses and Central Committee plenums aimed at the organizational strengthening of the party, the implementation of the national development plan and the building of a socialist society in line with the Algerian people's national features and traditions.

The CPSU and FLN representatives noted with satisfaction the high level of Soviet-Algerian cooperation, which meets the fundamental interests of the two countries' peoples. It is comprehensive in character and is developing and deepening successfully. The outstanding significance of the meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Chadli Bendjedid, secretary general of the FLN and Algerian president, in June 1981, which made a major contribution to consolidating friendship between the two countries and peoples, was emphasized.

The CPSU and FLN delegations expressed serious concern at the aggravation of the situation in the world which has been caused by the increased aggressiveness of imperialism and by the intrigues of reaction, which are striving for supremacy and hegemony, and which is leading to the emergence of new seats of tension. These forces are interfering in other countries' internal affairs, are encroaching upon the peoples' right to determine their own fate for themselves, are trying to preserve and expand their zones of influence and are implanting military bases on other people's territories. They are fueling the arms race and threatening mankind's future.

The delegations stressed the urgent need to improve the international situation and to constructively seek ways and means of ensuring peace on earth. They confirmed their countries' profound adherence to the cause of general disarmament in the interests of lasting peace and international security. The CPSU and the FLN support peace initiatives and concrete steps promoting the continuation or the resumption of bilateral or multilateral talks with the aim of curbing the arms race, of genuine disarmament and of the establishment of an atmosphere of confidence and detente.

The CPSU and FLN representatives noted with satisfaction the world public's increasing awareness of the danger of war and the intensifying mass antiwar movement. They advocated the strengthening of the cohesion of all progressive and democratic forces and their concerted actions in the struggle against the imperialist intrigues which are threatening peace and the security and independence of the peoples.

The Algerian side rated highly the Soviet peace-loving initiatives aimed at preserving detente, consolidating and deepening the climate of confidence in Europe and at spreading measures of security and detente to the Mediterranean.

The participants in the meeting confirmed their condemnation of the Camp David policy, which encourages Israel's aggressive predatory aspirations and promoted imperialist penetration of the Near East. They stressed the paramount significance of the unity of the Arab national patriotic forces in the interests of stepping up the struggle against imperialism and Zionism. In this context note was made of the importance of the decisions of the conference of foreign ministers of the national steadfastness and confrontation front countries in Algiers, 24 May 1982.

The CPSU and FLN representatives restated that an all-embracing, fair and lasting settlement of the Near East problem must include the satisfaction of the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, including the right to create their own state, and the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the occupied Arab territories, and must envisage the equal participation in the settlement of the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

The participants in the talks expressed concern over the continuing armed conflict between Iraq and Iran. They advocated the cessation of this conflict and the search for a political solution of the problem.

After noting the further upsurge of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, the delegations declared the unfailing and resolute support of their parties for the aspirations of those peoples who are striving to strengthen national independence and for full liberation. They advocated the final elimination of colonialism and racism in Africa and decisively condemned the racist South African regime's aggressive actions against Angola and Mozambique, the maneuvers aimed at delaying Namibia's achievement of independence and the intrigues aimed at splitting the African countries. Note was made of the importance of strengthening the OAU as an instrument for maintaining peace on the continent and defending the African states' national rights and interests.

The CPSU and FLN representatives deem necessary the speediest settlement of the West Sahara problem via the organization of a referendum and the implementation of the principle of the West Saharan people's self-determination in accordance with the UN and OAU decisions. They condemned the actions of the imperialist forces which are striving to maintain and aggravate the tension in Northwest Africa.

The opinion was expressed that the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands conflict should be approached from the viewpoint of a decolonialization problem. They advocated the cessation of the bloodshed and confirmed the position of their parties, which have supported and still support a peaceful solution of the Anglo-Argentine dispute.

When examining the question of the situation in Southeast Asia the CPSU and FLN representatives stressed their adherence to the principle of respect for states' sovereignty and territorial integrity. They expressed support for the struggle of that region's peoples against the intrigues of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction, for the consolidation of independence, the strengthening of peace and security and the establishment of relations of good-neighborliness and fruitful cooperation.

The sides supported the proposals to declare Africa and the Near East nuclear-free zones and to create zones of peace and cooperation in the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and Southeast Asia.

The opinion was expressed that the worsening of the situation in the world emphasizes the role of the Nonaligned Movement as an important and real factor in modern international life. The Nonaligned Movement is called upon to fully realize this role by making its own contribution to the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for the liberation of the peoples and the strengthening of their national independence, for detente and disarmament, for lasting general peace and security, for equitable cooperation among states and for the establishment of a new international economic order. In this connection the CPSU representatives noted the significance of Algeria's contribution under FLN leadership to developing and strengthening the Nonaligned Movement on a progressive basis.

The meeting participants advocated the further development of the ties between the CPSU and the FLN and their cooperation in the struggle against imperialism and reaction and for peace and the freedom and independence of the peoples. They declared their parties' firm desire to pursue a line toward developing the traditional relations of friendship between the USSR and Algeria and between the two countries' peoples.

At the end of the talks a protocol was signed on ties between the CPSU and the FLN for 1982-1983.

PRAVDA CITED ON IRAN-IRAQ WAR, U.S. 'SCHEMES'

LD302152 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Following the latest serious changes in the military situation in the zone of the military conflict between Iran and Iraq, the frontline now passes practically along the border of the two states. But the fighting still goes on, says the leading Soviet daily PRAVDA, and continues:

The 20 months of fighting have brought countless hardship to the people of the two neighboring states, who have paid for it with scores of thousands killed and wounded and vast material damage. Right from the very start, the Soviet Union has been calling for ending the fighting without delay. It warned that this senseless bloodshed only plays into the hands of the imperialist quarters who are dead set on restoring their former positions in this region that were undermined as a result of the Iranian revolution.

It is by no mere chance that the Soviet initiatives for a peace settlement have failed to win the support of the West. The imperialist powers are pleased by the situation in which Iran and Iraq are busy settling some old scores and can no longer participate in the active struggle against imperialism and Zionist schemes in the Near and Middle East. Taking advantages of this outbreak between Iran and Iraq, the United States has been hastily increasing its military presence in the Persian Gulf. While proclaiming its neutrality in the conflict, Washington has been practically engaged in hostile actions against Iran and Iraq, ?whipping up tension in that part of the world.

The United States has moved its fleet to the Persian Gulf and is setting up a whole network of bases and military facilities in Egypt, Somalia, Kenya, and Oman which can be used by the American Rapid Deployment Force. Some of its units are already stationed in Sinai, disguised as multinational forces. The impression is created that certain quarters would like to escalate the conflict between Iran and Iraq into an inter-Arab conflict. The men in Tel Aviv and in Washington believe that mounting inter-Arab differences will obliterate the true problems obstructing a Middle East settlement. They include liquidating the aftermath of the Israeli aggression, restoring the Palestinian rights and a search for a just and lasting Middle East peace.

Since the very start of the conflict, Baghdad and Tehran have been repeatedly visited by good will missions of the United Nations, the nonaligned countries and the Islamic conference organization. The PRAVDA article ends by saying that now that the search for a peace settlement has been resumed, the world public expects that it will be a success.

BRIEFS

LEBANESE TV PROTOCOL -- Moscow, 7 Jun, TASS -- A delegation of Lebanese television workers has stayed in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR state television and radio committee. Talks were held with chairman of the Soviet committee Sergey Lapin. A protocol was signed on cooperation between the Soviet television and radio committee and the Lebanese television company for 1982-1984. Lebanon's Minister of Information Michel Iddih, the head of the delegation, had meetings and conversations with chairman of the board of the USSR union of journalists, editor-in-chief of the newspaper PRAVDA Viktor Afanasyev, TASS director general Sergey Losev, chairman of the board of APN press agency Lev Tolkunov. Questions of expanding cooperation between the mass media of the two countries were discussed. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 7 Jun 82 LD]

SO AFRICA 'HATCHES NEW PLOT' AGAINST SEYCHELLES

LD050600 Moscow TASS in English 0548 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 Jun, TASS — The Republic of South Africa is hatching a new plot against the Republic of Seychelles. The preparations for overthrowing the government of an independent country are headed by the chief of staff of the South African Army himself. Under the plan the island is to be invaded by armed mercenaries, the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes today.

Again a plot, again mercenaries. What has the Seychelles Government done to anger the American imperialists and the South African racists? The answer is in the recent history of the country whose people today marks its national holiday -- Liberation Day.

The Seychelles were a "paradise on earth" for foreign businessmen both during the days of the British colonial rule and during the rule of the reactionary regime of Manchem, who was selling the country lock, stock and barrel to foreign capital and was ready to allow the Pentagon to set up bases on the archipelago. But the progressive government of France Albert Rene came to power five years ago, the commentary says. Socio-economic transformations in the interests of the working people were carried out. The Rene government strengthened ties with socialist countries and actively came out for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, for liquidating all foreign military bases in the area, first of all the Pentagon's bases on Diego Garcia Island.

The republic's independent foreign policy was not to the liking of the United States. While tirelessly talking about struggle against "international terrorism," the United States just as tirelessly is preparing one act of international brigandage after another in its desire to overthrow a government that does not suit it. And it is engaged in this together with such a reliable partner and ally as the Republic of South Africa, which is close at hand.

But the people of Seychelles is vigilant.

PRAVDA CITES DOCUMENT CRITICAL OF 'CONTACT GROUP'

PM041523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 82 p 5

[Correspondent M. Zenovich dispatch: "Western Maneuvers. South-West African People's Organization Statement"]

[Text] Luanda, 30 May -- The South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] mission has published a statement here pointing out that in the past few days the "contact group" of five Western powers (the United States, Britain, France, the FRG and Canada) on Namibia has been taking steps in conjunction with the Republic of South Africa designed to create the impression that the Pretoria regime is ready for "serious talks" on independence for the territory occupied by it. To this end the five proposed postponing the examination of the question of the procedure for the elections to the Constitutional Assembly and proceeding to examine other points of the Western plan.

The purpose of these maneuvres, the statement reads, is to represent SWAPO as an "unyielding party" and thereby justify the delaying tactics being pursued by Pretoria. At the same time, it is a question of gaining time to step up pressure on SWAPO and the Frontline States and to make them abandon their principled stand on the question of the electoral procedure proposed by the "five," which ensures quite unjustified advantages in the assembly for representatives of the white minority and Pretoria's puppets. It is also obvious that the "contact group" and the Republic of South Africa reject SWAPO's proposal to convene an international conference on Namibia for the purpose of discussing the most effective ways of fulfilling UN Resolution 435.

The West's new maneuvers, the statement points out, are enabling Pretoria to build up massive military preparations to further destabilize Angola and other Frontline States and to implement its own plan for an "internal settlement" in Namibia.

ZAMBIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES 8 JUN

LD080846 Moscow TASS in English 0748 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jun, TASS -- S. Humphrey Mulemba, the secretary-general of the United Party of National Independence, heading a delegation of party leaders and statesmen of the republic of Zambia, today arrived here on a friendship visit.

The guests were welcomed at the airport by Temirbek Koshoyev, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and other officials.

ANGOLAN OFFICIAL CITED ON 'USEFUL' USSR VISIT

PM271607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 82 p 4

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Cooperation"]

[Text] Luanda, 22 May -- The visit by a People's Republic of Angola parliamentary delegation to the Soviet Union passed successfully, and we express the confidence that the contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Angolan People's Assembly will expand in the interests of further developing and strengthening the cooperation between our countries. M. Bernardo de Sousa, head of the Angolan delegation, member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Angolan People's Assembly, told a TASS correspondent on his return from the USSR.

The visit to the Soviet Union, he said, was very useful and fruitful. Our delegation met with the Soviet Union's party and state leaders.

Besides Moscow, M. Bernardo de Sousa noted, we visited the Ukraine and Uzbekistan, where we familiarized ourselves with achievements in socialist building. They are truly majestic. The working people's soviets of people's deputies carry out much important work in the republics.

The soviet friends' experience in organizing industrial and agricultural production and party and state building is of tremendous importance for Angola, M. Bernardo de Sousa emphasized.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO CONGO -- Moscow, 6 May, TASS -- Vladimir Lobachev has been appointed ambassador of the USSR to the People's Republic of the Congo. He joined the diplomatic service in 1949, holding a number of high posts at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR and abroad. In 1965-1969 he served as consul general of the USSR in Bombay, and in 1972-1979 as director of a department with the office of the U.N. at Geneva. Sergey Kuznetsov has been relieved of his post as ambassador to the Congo in connection with his transfer to another job. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 5 Jun 82 LD]

MATERIAL ON MAY CC PLENUM, FOOD PROGRAM

IZVESTIYA Editorial on Plenum

PM071027 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The USSR Food Program Is a Matter for All the People"]

[Text] A regular CPSU Central Committee plenum was held 24 May 1982. It heard a report from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, "On the USSR Food Program for the Period Through 1990 and Measures To Implement It." The Food Program has been compiled in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress at the initiative and with the direct participation of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and is a very important component of the party's economic strategy for the forthcoming decade.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's major report was imbued with a spirit of creativity, with concern for man and for the creation increasingly favorable conditions for the all-around and harmonious of development of the individual. The report is a major contribution to scientific communism, the Marxist-Leninist theory of the agrarian question and the practice of the solution of the food problem.

The goal of the projected measures, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, is to supply the country's population with food on a reliable basis as soon as possible. This is not only a paramount economic task but also an urgent sociopolitical one.

After hearing and discussing the report delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "On the USSR Food Program for the Period Through 1990 and Measures To Implement It," the CPSU Central Committee resolved:

1. To approve wholly and fully the proposals and conclusions set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at this plenum and to place them at the basis of the practical activity of the party, state and economic organs, and trade union and Komsomol organizations in implementing the Food Program and consistently pursuing the CPSU's agrarian policy.

2. To approve the USSR Food Program for the period through 1990 elaborated in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The plenum approved the following CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions submitted to the Central Committee Politburo:

"On Improving the Management of Agriculture and Other Sectors of the Agroindustrial Complex";

"On Measures to Improve the Economic Machinery and Strengthen the Economy of Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes";

"On Measures to Enhance Agricultural Workers' Material Interest in Increasing the Production of Output and Improving Its Quality";

"On Additional Measures to Retain Workers Employed in Stockraising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes and at Other Agricultural Enterprises";

"On Measures to Further Improve the Housing, Municipal and Consumer Services and Sociocultural Living Conditions of the Rural Population";

"On the Further Reinforcement of Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes With Leadership Cadres and Specialists and the Intensification of Their Role and Responsibility in Developing Agricultural Production."

The Central Committee plenum stressed that each republic, kray, oblast and rayon, each sector of the national economy and all urban and rural labor collectives are called on to make the maximum contribution to the solution of the food problem -- the central task for the party and state in the 11th and 12th 5-Year Plans.

The plenum believes that, now that the state is embarking on a further increase in investments in agriculture and its further intensification with a view to a more rapid increase in food supplies in the country, it is particularly important to concentrate efforts on the all-round improvement of the standard of arable farming and stockraising and on the struggle to improve the utilization of land and fixed capital and of material resources, manpower and financial resources, to improve labor productivity and the quality of work, to eliminate losses, to ensure economy and thrift and to reduce the prime cost of output on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The Food Program is the fruit of the collective efforts of the party, soviet and economic organs, scientists and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists. It gives extensive consideration to press items and letters and proposals from working people.

Since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum an enormous amount of work has been done in the agriculture sphere in our country. The directions of the CPSU Central Committee March plenum, as developed by a number of subsequent plenums and the 24th-26th CPSU Congresses, have comprised the foundation of the party's present agrarian policy -- a scientific policy, a correct policy from which we have not deviated and will not deviate. Since the CPSU Central Committee March plenum profound changes have taken place in the Soviet peasantry's living and working conditions. Many social issues have been successfully resolved, and the pay of agricultural workers has increased markedly. Their pensions and social security payments have improved, and payments and benefits from the social fund have increased.

The material and technical base of the agroindustrial complex has been considerably strengthened on the basis of enhancing the efficiency of the country's economy.

The technical equipment of agriculture has improved considerably. The machinery and tractor pool has been qualitatively renewed and the level of mechanization of work in arable farming and stockraising has increased. Labor productivity has increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Land chemicalization and reclamation have developed rapidly. The delivery of mineral fertilizers to agriculture has increased threefold over the past 15 years, while the areas of irrigated and drained land have increased 1.7 times.

Specialized stockraising complexes with industrial production technology and large-scale poultry factories are being commissioned, and highly efficient interfarm and agroindustrial enterprises and associations are being developed.

The party's agrarian policy and the large funds invested in agriclture, and the efforts of millions of people have ensured a substantial rise in food production. Nonetheless, as the plenum pointed out, we cannot be satisfied with what has been achieved. We cannot fail to see that the food problem is far from being removed from the agenda. The demand for meat and dairy items is not being satisfied, and there are not enough vegetables and fruits. In a number of regions there are interruptions in the trade in foodstuffs. Considering all this, the CPSU Central Committee has deemed it necessary to formulate a special food program for the period through 1990. The program embodies a targeted, comprehensive approach to the solution of the food problem. The most important feature of this approach is to link and unite the work of agriculture itself and of the industries which serve it and of transport and trade, and to subordinate all their activity to the overall ultimate goal -- producing high-quality foodstuffs and getting them to the consumer.

The key to agricultural efficiency lies in the intensification of production, and the Food Program points us in precisely this direction.

The party, soviet and economic organs and the trade unions and the Komsomol must, as the CPSU Central Committee plenum pointed out, be more resolute in correcting their attitude toward the construction sites of the agroindustrial complex. These must be viewed as the country's shock construction sites.

In his report at the plenum Leonid Ilich Brezhnev particularly stressed that measures for the social restructuring of the countryside are an organic part of the Food Program. He has in mind the construction of well-appointed housing, mainly of the farmstead type, with outbuildings for private subsidiary farming. It is essential to expand the construction of schools and children's preschool institutions and clubs, and to improve medical, trade and consumer services for the rural population. There is no need to prove that the more vigorously and thoroughly we engage in housing, cultural and consumer service and road construction in the countryside, the more productive the peasants' labor will be. That is why, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, in the eighties it is planned to channel approximately R160 billion toward these ends. Even by our present scales that is a substantial sum. But it is not only a substantial sum. It is also a substantial policy aimed at erasing the social differences between the city and the countryside. And that would mean the implementation of one of our programmatic demands, scientifically justified by Marxism-Leninism. Noting that the Food Program sets tasks with different deadlines -- long-term, medium-term and immediate, urgent tasks -- Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out that it is precisely the latter which must be the focus of our concern.

Everything necessary must be done to ensure that the Food Program gives its first results as early as this year. This factor makes heightened demands on the entire cycle of work in agriculture and in the entire agroindustrial complex.

In every rayon, oblast and republic, the plenum said, a clear system of measures should be conceived and implemented with a view to combating losses and ensuring the uninterrupted work of the procurement, transportation and trade organizations. The shorter and simpler the links between the field and the store, the better for the cause and for the consumer. An important question to which the Food Program deservedly pays attention is private subsidiary farms and orchard and vegetable garden cooperatives. As is well known, their share in the production of meat, milk and poultry, and to a still greater degree potatoes, vegetables and fruit, is sufficiently substantial. Assistance to these farms from the state, local soviets and kolkhozes and sovkhozes must be further increased. This assistance can produce a rapid and tangible return. Along with the Food Program the plenum also discussed and adopted a system of measures aimed at improving the management of the agroindustrial complex and refining the economic machinery. For the first time the agroindustrial complex is singled out as an independent subject for planning and administration. This makes it possible to combine better and more effectively territorial, sectorial and targeted program planning. The latter is based on the end result -- an uninterrupted food supply for the country. The system of the management of agriculture and related sectors united into a single whole both centrally and locally is subordinated to precisely this result, this goal. In the rayons, krays, oblasts and autonomous republics agroindustrial associations are being created; in the union republics and the center agroindustrial commissions are being created.

Special significance is being attached to the rayon link. It is here that a truly competent democratic management organ is being formed, one which is capable of fully influencing production with consideration for the interests of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Major significance is attached to the economic recovery [ekonomicheskoye ozdorovleniye] of the countryside. To this end it is planned to carry out a number of measures. In terms of their scale and the depth of their impact on all kolkhozes and sovkhozes without exception they are in their totality a very large-scale economic and political action. Purchase prices for cattle, hogs, sheep, milk, grain, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables and several other products will be increased. Supplements are also being introduced on prices for output which is produced under the worst conditions on farms which run at a loss or are of a low profitablity. A very important measure is the increase in state aid for housing construction and the construction and maintenance of children's preschool institutions, Pioneer camps, clubs and other cultural and consumer service projects, and roads on insufficiently profitable or loss-making kolkhozes.

In this 5-year plan it is also planned to introduce extensively the team and collective contract and the job contract plus bonus system, while the payment of agricultural workers will take greater account of natural and climatic conditions. The importance of payment in kind has recently begun to be clearly underrated. That is why it is planned to expand the practice of payment in kind.

Substantial changes are being introduced into the relations between kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the organizations which serve them -- selkhoztekhnika and construction, land reclamation and procurement workers.

In order to make fuller use of the output which has been produced and to preserve and process it in full it is planned to complete in the 12th 5-Year Plan the transition to the acceptance of livestock, poultry, milk, potatoes, vegetables, fruit and berries directly on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This produce will be moved by transport belonging to the procurement organizations.

The fulfillment of the Food Program will require strenuous labor from millions of Soviet people. The knowledge and organizational skill of our cadres, and the entire rich experience of the party's work among the masses -- everything must be brought into play.

The Food Program is not only a radical shift in the development of agriculture and the related sectors. In terms of its nature and dimensions it is designed to ensure the progress of the entire national economy.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum expressed the firm confidence that the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, the economic organs, the kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers, and the specialists scientists and industrial workers -- all rural inhabitants and urban working people -- will do everything to fulfill the decisions of this CPSU Central Committee plenum and will mount a nationwide socialist competition to scale the projected heights in increasing food resources as one of the main conditions of the steady improvement of Soviet people's welfare and the consolidation of our motherland's economic might.

Food Program Tasks Reviewed

PM071355 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Fulfill the Party's Plans"]

[Excerpt] The Food Program requires long-term work. But there must be no false starts [raskachka] at the local level or at the center. We must get down to business vigorously, with interest and in a single formation.

After all, besides satisfying the population's demand for bread and a wide range of baked goods, potatoes and sugar, in the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to meet the requirements for groat crops, confections, margarine, eggs and fish and also to improve supplies of meat, milk, vegetable oil and fruit and vegetables. And in the 12th 5-Year Plan the main emphasis will be on increasing consumption of meat, vegetable oil and the main types of vegetables and fruit. This is a targeted aim of the party. It will be implemented primarily on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at enterprises in the agroindustrial complex. And it is very important now for local soviets, economic organs, production organizers and specialists to precisely define each collective's tasks, place and contribution to implementing the Food Program. All the working people of the agroindustrial complex, the party-economic aktiv and scientific institution personnel are called upon to take part in this work of state importance.

The extremely important CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions that have been published in the press in the last few days define ways of further increasing the productivity of agricultural production, strengthening the kolkhoz and sovkhoz economy and increasing the material interest and improving the living conditions of rural working people. The measures envisaged by the party and government will certainly play an important role in implementing the Food Program. Rural collectives and their partners have much to do to make maximum use of all the resources and potential and direct the masses' creative initiative toward achieving the highest possible end results.

This has to be achieved first in agriculture, for it is agriculture that is the initial basis of a cardinal solution of the food problem. The party is continuing its line of developing this sector of our economy but is emphasizing that the measures being taken in this direction will have the necessary effect [only] if people at local level learn how to make far better use than they do now of equipment, fertilizers and everything that agriculture has and will have at its disposal.

To achieve this it is primarily necessary to markedly strengthen economic work in the countryside. It is very important to develop and improve autonomous financing principles of conducting economic activity. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes must work in such a way as to provide themselves with the funds for expanded reproduction, to lower the prime cost of output and to improve its profitability. The economy must be economical -- that is the party's principled demand and everything possible to implement it must be done daily, in the course of all work in fields and livestock units.

Here, as the plenum materials note, considerable importance is assumed by the introduction of the team and collective contract and of the job contract plus bonus system of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in the agroindustrial complex sectors. Local soviets and economic organs must do everything to ensure that the contract [system] is established in fields and livestock units and instills in people a lofty sense of being masters of the land and masters of social production. The irreproachable observance of mutual pledges between the contracting collective and the farm leadership must be ensured, financially autonomous links and teams must be provided with the necessary operational independence and the system of payment in money and in kind for the end result must be improved.

There is not all that long between spring and the time when the harvest will pour into the state's granaries and reach the consumer. And a system of measures to combat losses of the output that has been grown must be devised and implemented right now in every rayon, oblast and republic.

Organization must also be improved on citizens' personal plots and in orchard and truck garden cooperatives. The party believes that increased assistance to these farms from the state, local soviets, kolkhozes and sovkhozes can produce a swift and tangible return. Efforts must be made to increase the return even this year.

The concerns of rural working people and everyone employed in the agroindustrial complex will increase with every passing day. The time of mass fodder procurement is approaching, and this crucial campaign must be carried out to high organizational and technological standards. After carrying out the overwintering quite well in difficult conditions, stock-raisers are fully determined to increase livestock productivity during the summertime and to fulfill the plans for the production and sale to the state of meat, milk and wool. Vegetable and potato growers are faced with much work. And now is the time to prepare in real earnest for the grain harvest of the second year of the 5-year plan. After all, as the saying rightly puts it, bread is the key to everything. [Now is] the time to prepare the equipment, the transportation and reception centers.

The CPSU Central Committee May plenum has faced kolkhozes and sovkhozes and working people in the agroindustrial complex sectors with complex and responsible tasks. The huge army of Soviet working people has embarked on fulfilling them. And there can be no doubt that these heights will be successfully scaled.

Objectives Seen as Realistic

LD071520 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 7 Jun 82

["The Basis on Which Our Confidence Rests" -- TASS headline; by TASS correspondent Boris Prokhorov]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jun, TASS -- After the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee approved two weeks ago the Food Programme of the USSR for a period ending in 1990 commentators in the bourgeois press tried to sow doubts about the realism of these plans. In doing so they referred to the last few years which were extremely unfavourable for Soviet agriculture. But while mentioning the difficult years one should not ignore the general results of the development of Soviet agriculture during the years after the March 1965 plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee. This plenary meeting approved a course toward increasing capital investments in agriculture, strengthening its material and technical basis, improving planning and economic stimulation of agricultural production.

What were the results of the measures taken in the Soviet Union to boost agriculture in the last fifteen years? Here are only some of the general figures: The main annual gross product of agriculture in 1961-65 was 82.8 billion roubles while the figure for 1976-80 was 123.9 billion roubles. As we see, it increased 50 per cent. By the way, the increment in the EEC countries in the same period was 31 percent and in the United States 29 per cent.

These figures indicate that the Soviet practice of developing agricultural production has produced no bad results. The achievements and experience of the past years constitute the basis on which rest the intensive, but quite realistic, assignments of the Food Programme.

It would be recalled that according to official statistics which are regularly published in the Soviet Union, the growth of agricultural production in this country has been consistently faster than the growth or population in the last fifteen years. From year to year per capita agricultural production increases in the Soviet Union and so does per capita food consumption. Thus every person in the Soviet Union now consumes 41 per cent more meat products than he did 15 years ago.

But it is also true that the level we have achieved is not yet sufficient and that the growing food demand is not yet met fully. This especially refers to meat and dairy products. It is the prupose of the Food Programme to eliminate this shortage.

Anyone who reads more or less attentively the document approved by the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee will see that the Food Programme of the USSR is not a collection of good wishes but a concrete and clear-cut action programme. Apart from assignments for the production of individual types of foodstuffs, it provides for measures to ensure the fulfilment of these assignments: The most general of these measures is capital investments in the further development of the agroindustrial complex. In the period between 1986 and 1990 they are to make up approximately one-third of all capital investments in the national economy. It would be recalled that the share of agriculture in overall capital investments was only 20 per cent fifteen years ago and 27 per cent in 1980.

Thus the assignments of the Food Programme rest on a solid foundation -- the achievements of the last fifteen years, the experience gained in increasing agricultureal production. There are also concrete financial and orgnizational measures designed to ensure fulfilment of these assignments. The plenary meeting outlines the ways of improving the management of the agroindustrial complex and its economic mechanism. The role of material incentives in agricultural production has been considerably enhanced and extensive measures envisaged for the social development of the countryside. All this makes us confident that the assignments of the Food Programme will be carried out within the time limits set.

NESHUMOV ON USSR KGB BORDER GUARDS' WORK

PM070935 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 82 Morning Edition p 3

[Unnamed correspondent interview with Lt Gen Yu. Neshumov, chief of staff, USSR KGB Border Guards: "Vigilant Patrols"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Border Guards, created by a decree signed by V.I. Lenin on 28 May 1918, are vigilantly and reliably guarding our motherland's staff borders. On the eve of Border Guard Day Lt Gen Yu. Neshumov, chief of staff, USSR KGB Border Guards, answered an IZVESTIYA correspondent's questions.

[Question] As we know, Lenin's decree imposed on the Border Guards the task of "blocking the clandestine shipment of freight...across land or sea borders...." What can be said about the fulfillment of this task?

[Answer] While erecting a reliable barrier on the border against imperialist intelligence service agents, the border troops at the same time intercept attempts to cause economic damage to our country. They had to deal with smugglers particularly frequently before the war. Suffice it to say that in the 20 years before the war contraband worth R432 million, including 2 tons of gold, was seized. Over the same period the Border Guards, together with the Chekists and customs organs, carried out a whole series of operations to combat the export of foreign currency and the embezzlement of the motherland's national resources.

Today the main task of intercepting the shipment across the border of items, materials, currency and foreign exchange whose exports or import is forbidden rests with the customs organs. The Border Guards give them active assistance. Here our servicemen display truly Chekist vigilance. Not everyone would notice the details which might conceal a cunning trap. But the Border Guards notice them.

There is a specified type of contraband -- ideological contraband. The border guards serving on the international communications routes encounter it daily. Two such smugglers from the FRG, (T. Drendel) and (L. Dyurr), tried to bring in 800 copies of publications alien to us in a hiding place in their automobile.

The Englishman Richard (Toburn), in preparing for a trip to our country, put together for himself a vest consisting of 100 envelopes containing anti-Soviet material which, on instructions from the People's Labor Alliance [NTS], he was to mail to Soviet citizens.

Imperialist countries' special services and all sorts of foreign anti-Soviet centers, in an attempt to undermine our socialist society from within, make every effort to introduce into our country across the border literature poisoned with the venom of anticommunism and other subversive materials. Safeguarding our motherland's interests, the Border Guards resolutely curtail the actions of ideological saboteurs in their sector.

[Question] The world political climate has deteriorated recently through the fault of imperialism's aggressive circles. How is this affecting the situation on our state borders?

[Answer] There is a direct connection between the world situation and the situation on our borders. The Reagan administration, which has adopted a course of confrontation with the Soviet Union, is acting deliberatley to fuel tension on the Soviet borders whenever possible. Bellicose U.S. and other NATO circles are creating hotbeds of conflicts now in one part of the world, now in another, trying all the time to bring them close to the USSR's borders. Here they make extensive use of intelligence and other subversive activity.

Our party counters the policy of imperialist aggression with a policy of peace. This was demonstrated with new force by the CPSU Central Committee May plenum. In his report at the plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed: "To ensure that our creative plans are implemented, we must preserve peace. That is why we shall maintain the country's defense capability at the necessary level and persistently and purposefully continue the struggle for the relaxation — political and military -- of international tension."

The country's defense capability also includes the reliable guarding of the border. The party is tirelessly concerned for the inviolability of the motherland's borders and for the soldiers standing at their posts there. It is precisely thanks to the party's tremendous concern and constant attention that the border troops have everything necessary for the successful solution of their tasks.

Guarding the motherland's borders, the Border Guards receive daily active aid and support from the working people of the border regions. That is one source of the Border Guards' strength. We can cite example after example of workers, kolkhoz members and students encountering suspicious people and taking every step to apprehend them.

RADIO ANNOUNCES DEATH OF PATARIDZE

LD081044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers announce with deep sorrow that Zurab Aleksandrovich Pataridze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers died tragically on 5 June as the result of a car accident. He was 54.

SUPREME SOVIET AWARDS MEDALS TO ANTONOV

LD072306 Moscow Doemstic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Aleksey Konstantinovich Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and presented him with the Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal, for the great services to the Soviet state and in connection with his 70th birthday.

GORBACHEV ATTENDS AEROFLOT CONFERENCE

LD042338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] The labor contribution by the country's airmen in solving the tasks set by the party Food Program are being discussed today in Moscow at the grand council [bolshoy soviet] of Aeroflot.

The decisions of the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, noted USSR Civil Aviation Minister Comrade Bugayev, delivering a report, have a direct bearing on civil aviation which is actively contribuitng to increased agricultural production. After all, with the aid of aircraft and helicopters, chemical work from the air is being carried out on an area of some 100 million hectares annually. Some 85 percent of all work for the production of rice is now carried out by them. Airmen have virtually fully taken on the task of defoliation of cotton.

Taking part in the Aeroflot conference is Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

LETUNOV COMMENTS ON FOOD, AGRICULTURE

LD051720 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1410 GMT on 5 June carries a 30-minute talk by political observer U.A. Letunov. Commenting on a viewer's complaint that there is no dried cod in the stores, Letunov remarks on international restrictions on cod fishing. He describes plans for expanding fish farms.

Commenting on the use of tractors at kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the numbers employed Letunov describes the work at the Lyubertsy machine-building association. An official at the association is interviewed and says that there have been reductions in the amount of metal used in the production of agricultural machinery. Letunov describes the production of various models of mowers at the Ukhtomskiy zavod association. Clips are shown of various machines and a designer at the association mentions that less metal is being used in the production of some of the machines. Letunov says that many machines are standing idle because of a shortage of parts. A clip is then shown of an official saying that the Altay plant and others have not fulfilled their plans for the supply of parts for tractors.

Letunov comments on the misuse of refrigerated trucks and their not being used for the purpose intended. As a result, fruit and vegetables are going bad. He compalins that truck drivers are transporting fruit and vegetables belonging to individuals while produce in other areas is going bad.

While mentioning that large quantities of agricultural equipment are being supplied, over 80 percent of the new equipment is to replace old equipment, while less that 20 percent of this equipment actually increases the total amount of equipment being used.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PLANNED CONSUMER COOPERATIVES

LD041822 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0615 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] A great deal of work in implementing the Food Program approved by the May CPSU Central Committee plenum is to be done by workers of consumer cooperatives: organizing timely purchase of surpluses of agricultural production from the population, expanding the network of centers for receiving and procuring produce, slaughtering cattle and poultry, and workshops for processing agricultural products. The program envisages a considerable increase in production of cooked meats, canned goods and confections. (Ivan Andreyevich Trukhanov), deputy chairman of the board of the Russian Association of Consumer Societies, is at the microphone today to tell you how these tasks are to be carried out:

[Begin recording] [Trukhanov] It should be pointed out that lately cooperative organizations of the Russian Federation have been stepping up work to expand purchases of surplus agricultural produce from the population. In 1981 alone there were 5,400 fixed reception and procurement points opened in rural areas. At many of them, refrigerated chambers were installed, which now permits the population to receive not only traditionally purchased potatoes, onions, garlic and apples, but also such perishable products as meat, poultry, butter and berries. The expansion of procurement points and other measures enabled us last year already to purchase at agreed prices more than 400,000 tons of meat, 3 million tons of potatoes, vegetables, fruit and many other agricultural products.

[Question by unidentified person] But this is all in the past, as they say. What about today?

[Answer] In 1982 the Russian consumer association [Rosspotrepsoyuz] intends to buy more than 500,000 tons as a result of meat purchases from the population at agreed prices and meat production on private auxiliary farms. For comparison I will say that 5 years ago we bought and produced nearly three times less meat. Now, in connection with the decisions of the May party Central Committee plenum, fresh measures are demanded for further access to high-quality food products to supplement food resources, as a result of their production at cooperative enterprises. Production of canned goods will be increased 1.4 times, cooked meats by 1.5 and confections by 1.7 times.

[Question] What concrete steps are being taken to fulfill this program?

[Answer] This year in rural areas we plan to open another 1,800 fixed points, to set up 3,000 refrigeration equipment units. The procurement network will be increased in subsequent years also. To increase the purchases and production of goods we must, jointly with party and administrative organs, step up work with the population for creating a social climate in which the kolkhoz farmers, workers, employees and rural youth can be imbued with the conviction that growing potatoes and vegetables, cattle or poultry on private auxiliary farms is of state importance.

[Question] Here is another question. It is known that the work of consumer cooperatives is not restricted to purchases. Indeed, shops in the countryside are largely cooperatives and canteens, are they not? Thus the question is, that the tasks of the cooperatives [word indistinct] the rural inhabitant from food produce, say to building materials, equipment, tools for work on the [word indistinct] plot, mineral fertilizers, and this problem is especially acute now.

[Answer] The Food Program envisages -- alongside the solution of fundamental problems directed at increasing production of agricultural produce by kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations -- that special attention be paid to developing private auxiliary farms and horticultural cooperatives. The further increase of assistance to these farms from state, local soviets, sovkhozes and kolkhozes -- assistance which, as stressed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, must be granted obligatorily and systematically -- can give a quick and tangible yield, and of course much must be done here by the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives [Tsentrosoyuz]. It is called upon to address the private farm and promote its normal activity.

Now that agriculture has achieved a high power ratio, more and more industrial-intensive methods are introduced in the development of sectors, when on many farms all adult members of the family work as machine operators, or work on dairy farms. On private auxiliary farms it is becoming difficult to work with just spade, fork and rake. Our task is to help the rural inhabitants with this.

Much help in developing private auxiliary farms, improving their productivity, can be granted by mechanizing heavy labor-intensive work. Rural customers are requesting the sale of units with attached engines, straw cutters, cow milking machines and sheep shearing machines, but unfortunately we are not yet in a position to satisfy demand for this. Of the equipment mentioned, industry this year for the first time is starting to supply 2,500 mowers, tens of straw cutters and 1,800 units each of equipment for milking cows and shearing sheep. The demand for these machines in Russia alone is about 15,000-20,000 a year. The exemplary influence on industry to organize the manufacture of means of mechanizing heavy work on private auxiliary farms and supplying machines to the rural population is one of the priority tasks of consumer cooperatives. [word indistinct] the private farms and consumer societies must be strong and vigilant. We are steering all cooperative organizations to fulfill the tasks set for consumer (?cooperatives) by the May CPSU Central Committee plenum to make a worthy contribution to realizing the party Food Program. [end recording]

GATHERINGS IN RESPONSE TO MAY CPSU PLENUM

Aliyev Attends Baku Meeting

LD031214 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Field work progress and the issue of vegetables for the population in the light of the demands of the May CPSU Central Committee plenum and Comrade Brezhnev's directives were discussed today at a republican conference of agricultural workers in Baku. The conference was held by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. Participants' attention was focused on preparations for grain harvesting and tending of vineyards, orchards and areas sown to cotton and other crops, and an increase of milk and meat production during the summer. Measures were defined for the precise organization of the harvest and transport to industrial centers of potatoes, cucumbers and other vegetables.

Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the conference.

Bukharskaya Meeting Convenes

GF061200 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Tasks for fulfilling the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum, and Comrade Brezhnev's instructions were discussed during a meeting of Bukharskaya Oblast's agricultural workers held yesterday. The obkom first secretary Comrade Karimov presented a report.

Those who addressed the meeting proposed measures to develop production of cotton, grain, vegetables, fruits, meat, milk and other agricultural products.

Comrade Grekov, second secretary of the Uzbek SSR Communist Party Central Committee addressed the meeting.

VALUE OF GROWING MILLET, BUCKWHEAT ASSESSED

PM070915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 82 p 2

[Unnamed "USSR Ministry of Agriculture experts "agricultural review: "Links' Assignments"]

[Excerpts] No matter how spring develops, arable farmers know that at this time every hour is valuable because it feeds the year. Kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers are answering the CPSU Central Committee May plenum decisions with shock work.

Tractor units are spending day and night in the fields. The sowing front has now moved to the vast steppes of Siberia and northern Kazakhstan, where extensive areas of plowland are assigned for spring sowing. In the past week the country's machine operators sowed 27.5 million hectares and, as the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, a total of 119.2 million hectares of spring crops had been sown by 24 May. Some 71.3 million hectares of grain and pulse crops and 15.7 million hectares of corn have been sown and 2.7 million hectares of potatoes were planted. Sowing has also begun in fields assigned to hulled crops.

The Food Program envisages increasing the yield and gross harvest of millet and buckwheat, primarily in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Central Chernozem Region and RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone, the Volga Region, the southern Urals, Western Siberia, the Ukraine and Kazakhstan. Farms possess good potential for this. Hulled crop purchase prices have been raised and a 50-percent supplement has been fixed for hulled crop grain sold above the average level achieved in the 10th 5-Year Plan. The availability of seed is already making it possible to expand the sowing of buckwheat and millet this year.

Many advanced farms -- and they are to be found in virtually every region where hulled crops are cultivated -- try not to miss the optimum sowing times and make sure to plant buckwheat and millet in the right place in terms of crop rotation and to ensure high quality in technological operations. In all 2.7 million hectares of buckwheat and millet have been planted.

The experience of advanced workers provides convincing evidence that kolkhozes and sovkhozes in many regions of the country gave great reserves for increasing hulled crop production. But these reserves are still underused. Is this not why there was a fall in the yield and sale to the state of millet by Ryazanskaya, Belgorodskaya, Lipetskaya and Sumskaya Oblast grain growers and in production and purchases of buckwheat in Penzenskaya, Tambovskaya and a number of other oblasts?

The fact that some farms are unjustifiably reducing areas of hulled crops is particularly troubling. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes possess supplementary reserves such as expanding sowings of millet on irrigated land and increasing sowings of buckwheat on stubble and reaped areas in the Don and Kuban, the southern Ukraine and south Kazakhstan and in the Central Asian republics. However, local agricultural organs are monitoring the progress of this work poorly, and this is leading to a shortfall in a highly nutritional product.

The cultivation of hulled crops is a laborious business. But each hectare gives a weighty yield in those places where party organizations and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders have established individual responsibility for sowing work, entrusted buckwheat and millet cultivation to specialized links, backed them up with land and equipment and made wages dependent on the quantity and quality of produce. It is important to make use of advanced workers' experience and to sow and tend crops within the optimum agrotechnical times. This will enable farmers to successfully fulfill the pledges adopted in competition for a worthy greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN COTTON CONFERENCE -- An international conference has been held at the Turkmen Desert Institute on experiments conducted on cultivation of various types of cotton. The conference was attended by experts from developing countries in accordance with the agricultural affairs program drawn up by the United Nations. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 31 May 82 GF]

PROGRESS 13 JETTISONED; SALYUT FLIGHT CONTINUES

LD061358 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1100 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jun (TASS) -- A TASS correspondent reports from the space flight control center: The flight of the automatic transport spacecraft Progress 13, which was put into near-orbit on 23 May, has been completed. Today, at a command from the flight control center, the cargo craft was reoriented in space, and then at 0405 Moscow time, its engines were activated. As a result of slowing down, the Progress 13 craft entered a descent trajectory and after entering the dense layers of the earth's atmosphere over a predestined region of the Pacific Ocean, it ceased its existence.

It is a day of rest for Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev. The cosmonauts are engaged in physical exercises in the comprehensive training area and on the velo-ergometer, are conducting studies of the earth's surface and are resting. Radio broadcasts and music are being transmitted to the crew on board Salyut 7.

According to telemetric measurements, the flight of the orbital research complex Salyut 7 - Soyuz T-5 is proceeding normally. Both cosmonauts are feeling good.

GEOLOGY MINISTRY PROTECTS UNDERGROUND LAKE

LD042246 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Tashkent, 4 Jun, TASS -- The Ministry of Geology of the central Asian republic of Uzbekistan has demanded that the government should give up the programme of further expansion of a major industrial centre, which affiliates 17 enterprises of heavy, light and building industry in the Ferganskaya Dolina.

"Expansion of the industrial centre would deplete the local fresh water deposit", a TASS correspondent has been told by head of the environmental protection department of the national Ministry of Geology. The level of contamination of that source would inadmissibly increase.

The underground lake, which holds thousands millions cubic metres of water, feeds a multitude of springs, rivers, rivulets, thereby influencing the formation of the climate and vegetation in that part of the Ferganskaya Dolina. Contamination or depletion of the deposit would entail disruption of the natural balance there.

Protection of underground waters is one of the most important tasks of the national Ministry of Geology. Discovering every new deposit, geologists appraise its reserves and issue recommendations for its exploitation.

"On establishing how the underground source is replenished, we indicate in recommendations the level of water consumption which will not lead to depletion of the deposit. This level is not to be exceeded by anybody", Madjid Malikov said.

The water protection code of the republics, the code of laws and legislative acts for the protection of surface and underground waters, gives geologists such powers. It sets forth a programme of actions also for a number of other departmental services, which deal with problems of ecology.